The Bombay Gazette

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No. 11,367 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885,
L. Malwa	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson..	8th May.
—Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole........	15th ,,
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin ...	22nd ,,
				TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson ..	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	2nd June.
— Gwalior....	2733	500	P. Harris.........	9th ,,
L. Teheran....	2588	400	W. J. Nantes....	16th ,,
M. Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond...	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	15th May.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead........	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA.....................	5,000	850	1st June 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July ,,
MANILLA.....................	4,500	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)...	C. Lazarich...	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE............	C.B. Verona...	3,500	550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dock
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P,	To sail 1885.
BERENICE........	G. B. Verona........	3,500	550	29th May.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Capt. C. Bechtinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail on the 7th May 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE	Rs. 400	wines extra.
,, SUEZ	,, 300	

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, April 13, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	2nd May.
S. S. SPEKE HALL............	2,700	400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig.........	2nd May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight.........	20th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby ..	30th ,,
s.s. NUBIA........	3557	480	Capt. Knox........	6th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	480	W.S. Young	30th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA ..	3557	480	Wm. Russel......	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig.........	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

		Tons.	Comdrs	About
,,	MACDONALD	2,642	W. Miller....	6th May
,,	MUNROE.........	2,197	R. H. Betteley	16th ,,
,,	CAMERON	2,433	J. R. Kewley.	26th ,,
,,	MACGREGOR....	2,956	W. M'Allister.	6th June.
,,	DRUMMOND......	2,922	A. Campbell...	16th ,,
,,	SINCLAIR.........	2,932	C.E. Darley...	26th ,,
,,	OGILVIE.........	2,925	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, Capt. Sachan, will leave this for Zanzibar direct on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

COLONEL ———, Secy., Lawn-Tennis Club, B——, writes:—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn-Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 850 tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specifications and Forms of Tenders with particulars of delivery for each description can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (Gun fire), WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes or the Tender will not be received.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th April, 1885.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of rupees ten per each share of Rs. 625 and Rupees two per each new share of Rs. 125, declared at the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company, held on the 29th instant, will be paid at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow-street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th May next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 23rd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 25th May next, up to 11-30 a.m., by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and the Commissariat Store Keeper General, Bombay, and up to noon by the other Executive Commissariat Officers noted below for local contracts for the purchase of empty hogsheads for the period shown opposite each, and also for a general contract for the same period.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Belgaum Deolalee	Under Schedule No. 16. From date of acceptance up to 31st October, 1885.
Karachi Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad	Do. do. From date of acceptance up to 31st March, 1886.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Commst. Store-keeper General, Bombay	Under Schedule No. 38. From date of acceptance up to the dates shown above.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

H. R. M. VANHEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1885.

GENUINE WHISKY

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions,* which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOILET SOAPS,
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARDS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

EECKELAERS' SPRING ROSE SOAP is universally sold, and prepared especially for the Toilet of Ladies and Children. For exquisiteness of perfume and quality this Soap is simply unrivalled.

AND UPWARDS OF 20 VARIETIES OF OTHER TOILET SOAPS.

SPRING ROSE SOAP.

Observe that EVERY TABLET of EECKELAERS' SOAP has his Trade Mark stamped upon it.

EECKELAER'S VIOLET, ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, and other choice soaps also in stock.

TOILET REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON SALE AT

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
17, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
"TEMPLE HOUSE," ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.

F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.

A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.

H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.

J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.

CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.,

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.

R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.

A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.

J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.
in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

CHEAP PIANOS.
S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments:—

"BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame..........	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves..........	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves..........	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves..........	,, 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated..........	,, 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new..........	,, 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves..........	,, 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅔ octaves, metal bars, &c..........	,, 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c..........	,, 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank..........	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, CANCEL the general power of attorney granted by me on the 3rd December, 1875, to Mr. KAICUSROW MEHERBAN IRANI, and appoint Mr. KHODABENDA RUSTOM as my attorney.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANEE,
Bombay, 25th April, 1885.

TO LET, for the present Hot Season, one of the best Bungalows at Matheran, known as SCOTT'S BUNGALOW, completely furnished and has four bed-rooms, together with a drawing and dining-rooms, and a spacious veranda. Rent only Rs. 400 and the Bungalow is suitable for two families. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.
19, Church-gate-street.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

LEE AND SON'S
CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated CEMENT is just received. It has been acknowledged the best cement imported. Apply to the sole Agents,

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.
Mody Bay.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon or being indebted to the estate of the late Lieutenant A. T. F. Edwards, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish attached 28th Bombay Infantry, are hereby requested to send in a statement of such claims or indebtedness, within a period of 30 days from the first appearance of this notice to

COLONEL SINGLETON, 28th Bombay Infantry,
President Committee of Adjustment, Suakim.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the City of Bombay are informed that their Ground-rent Bills for, the year 1884-85 have become due, and they are requested to pay the same at once into the office of the Collector of Bombay. New Secretariat Building. Failing which their ground-rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office, 1st May, 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION, ENGLAND.—HOME for INDIAN CHILDREN, highly recommended. Superior instruction. Special care with home comforts. Terms, inclusive, 80 to 120 guineas. Miss A. NELIGAN, Oakwood House, Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey, England.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to learn thorough first-class Riding

A thorough good knowledge and practice of riding acquired at a trifling cost.

Professor V. M. CHATRE intends keeping up his riding school in Bombay, if a certain number of members agree to join it. Satisfactory references and instances of several gentlemen who have already taken a few lessons, and all other particulars, on application to

THE MANAGER, *Jam-i-Jamshed Press.*
or
KANNY & Co., General Agents,
9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NO MORE MISFITTING DRESSES.

THE ART OF DRESS CUTTING taught in a few easy lessons by the Scientific System of Dress Cutting, which having met with unqualified success in England, is now introduced into India.

By this system any lady can cut her own dress to fit exactly, and her "durzie" can make it up to fit as well as one by Worth. No trying on is necessary; simplicity, beauty, exactness, and economy characterize this valuable invention, and any lady having once mastered the simple details of this indispensable and lady like accomplishment will never regret the investment she has made. On Scientific System with instructions till perfect and with Trancing Wheel, Rs. 30. Apply to

MRS. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent,
168, Grant-road, opposite Railway Station.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents.
Apollo-street, May 13, 1881.

NOTICES

WANTED

AN OFFICER to take charge of the LIFE BOAT at "Kennery" on a salary of Rupees 80 per mensem, with Batta Rupees 2 per day during the South-West Monsoon. Also two MATES for the Pilot Schooners, on salaries of Rupees 80 each per mensem.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer.
Bombay, 4th May, 1885.

BARON LIEBIG'S MILK.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency for the sale of

BARON LIEBIG'S CONDENSED MILK,

which has been honoured everywhere with the highest awards, and is recommended by the medical faculty as the purest and healthiest food for infants.

In order to supply the trade with fresh milk only we have made such arrangements as to receive by every P. and O. steamer a sufficient quantity. Orders are booked and delivered in rotation.

MARTIN COHEN & CO.,
15, Forbes-street.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 96 of 1884.

FAIZULLABHOY HEBTULLABHOY of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, residing in Valpakaddy, in the Island of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

vs.

MITHIBAI, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, wife of RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA, residing in Parell, in Bombay, aforesaid, and the said RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, lately an accountant in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, but now a convict in the Jail, at Thanna..........Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 29th day of April, 1884, it was ordered and Decreed that upon the Defendants or any of them paying into Court on behalf of the Plaintiff on or before the 29th day of October, 1884, the sum of Rupees six thousand for debt and interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum, from the 23rd day of December, 1882, till payment and the costs of this suit when taxed together with interest on such costs at six per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment, the Plaintiff do reconvey to the said defendants the property mortgaged and described in the said decree but in default of the said defendants paying into Court such principal, interest, and costs by the time aforsaid then the plaintiff will be entitled to a final Decree, and whereas by a final decree dated the 8th day of December, 1884, it was ordered and decreed that that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement formerly called Parsonage house, and the warehouse godowns and buildings thereon erected or built, situate and lying on the western side of the Church Lane, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the property belonging to or in the occupation of Mossa Mapla, on or towards the south partly by the property belonging to Framjee Nusserwanjee, on or towards the east by the public street called Church Lane, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee, which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 792, new survey No. 9433, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 4, and which were formerly in the occupation of the firm of Rennie Scowell and Company, and now in the occupation of Messrs. King, King and Company.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1885, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said plaintiff, and of the said defendants or any of them in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants or any of them to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiff, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES	for 10 Incandescent Lamps..			Rs. 380
Do.	40		do. ..	,, 750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles,	each.	,, 1,200
Do.	8 do.	500	do. ..	,, 1,200
Do.	20 do.	500	do. ..	,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WIC CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Propriet
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA;
No. 5, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT,
SECOND PRODUCTION & IMMEDIATE SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT EQUESTRIAN DRAMA,
DICK TURPIN'S
RIDE TO YORK
AND THE
DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.

Received last evening with the Pavillion packed in every part by a delighted audience and hailed with loud, continued and enthusiastic applause.

REMEMBER THE LAST SEASON IN BOMBAY.

Take advantage of this gigantic programme as it will shortly be withdrawn to make room for other novelties to be produced during the short season in Bombay.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Seats can be obtained in Zenana Boxes on application at the Box Office.

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS.
DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1885-86.
For Rs. 3,00,000 at 5 per cent.

TENDERS must be sent in before noon 18th July, 1885. For particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 28th April, 1885, and *Gazette of India*, dated 9th May, 1885.

G. T. MACKENZIE,
President, Municipal Commission.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November, 1884.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the room of Mr. A. McHinch, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secrataries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'opoponax, a l'Heleohope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond,
Brown Windsor.
Curd.
Sunflower.
Elder Flower.
Honey.
Glycerine.
Carbolic.

Per box 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS.)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	...per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	,,	1	0
Seltzer Water...	,,	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	,,	1	0
Ginger Ale	,,	1	8
Raspberryade...	,,	1	0
Aërated Water	,,	0	12
Potash Water	,,	0	12
Lithia Water...	,,	1	8
Vichy Water	,,	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash, Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.
Small Bottles ....Re. 0 14
Large Bottles ....Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER,
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	½ gall.	1½ gall.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER.
BOMBAY.

SKINNY MEN.
WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. J. H. NUNN,
When will be produced for the first time in Bombay,
The most successful comedy Drama in three acts entitled,
SAVED

As performed for over 400 nights in the principal Theatres of Great Britain as well as through America.
Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WANTED,

FOR the Dispensary in the Vajiria Estate, Rewa Kantha, an HOSPITAL ASSISTANT who has passed in the vernacular class, medical college, or has otherwise qualified himself for the charge. Salary Government Rs. 50. Applications to be made within 20th May, 1885, with testimonials.

D. HORMUSJEE,
Assist. Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
1st May, 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS POSTPONED from 4th instant, for want of quorum of members, will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3, 3-5, and 3-10 p.m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 4th May, 1885.

FOR SALE.—Property of an officer on the move.

A D. B. C. F. 500 express RIFLE built to order for owner, by Rigby, in case, with every implement complete; also a lot of new empty solid brass bottle-shaped cases, wads, and primers. A splendid weapon.

A grey Persian HORSE, aged about 10 years, height 15-1, a perfect charger, with all arms, good jumper, bought as a first-class trapper, but not driven by present owner. Apply to

Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.
SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN LAND, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT, AT ALIBAG.

THE occupancy right of the property known as the Bhendi Bhag, comprising survey numbers 338 and 339, measuring 16 acres and 33½ gunthas, assessed at Rs. 79-12, in the village of Nagaon near Alibag, will be put up to AUCTION at one o'clock on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the Collector's Office. The estate consists of valuable garden land irrigated by two wells, and containing cocoanut and pan supari palms, besides other trees, and is situated about three miles south of Alibag. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid, and in the event of not receiving a satisfactory one will consider any private tenders that may be submitted.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector of Kolaba.
Panwel, 2nd May, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THOUSANDS IMITATE, hundreds try to follow, but no equals!! SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, established 1850. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a sleeping or active PARTNER (European or Parsee) with Rs. 5,000 to start a lucrative business. Apply to "Hope," *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST OPENED all the latest Novelties in Majolica ware, also new Hand Bags, Ladies' Parasols, French Flowers, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED a shipment of FAUSTIN FRERES' OLD PALE COGNAC. Rs. 24 per doz.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Sole Agents in Bombay, Church-gate-street.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

WANTED, a PONY for a cart, about 13-3 or 14 hands. Apply P. Tobin, Esq., Byculla.

TO BE LET, at a cheap rental, a good furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Apply to JOHN RUSSELL, Esq.

SHOP TO BE LET, a best place in Fort, Hummum-street, can be let monthly; moderate rent. Apply to MANOCKJEE & Co., 23, Church-gate-street, Fort.

WANTED Rs. 5,000, in an old established concern, safe investment, and good security. Apply REX, care of this office.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. D. Parker's valuable GARDEN, to-day at 7 a. m. at 54, Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill, from Lot No. 165.

LEDGER CLERK WANTED for Poona; must be a good accountant and write a fair hand. Apply PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Almond and strawberry cream, pine-aple, water ice, ham, bacon and cheese, Ans. 12 per lb.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co.'s Fruity red wine, Carbines as supplied to the Government Hospitals, Madras Presidency, in stock at Wm. WATSON & Co.'s, 28, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW WEST, BOMBAY.

WANTED, experienced PLATE-LAYER, European or native. Apply to KIRBY & Co., Wet Dock Extension Works.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zerrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7 Hornby-row.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE, Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER PALMER & Co.

ICE.—Great reduction in price.—Ice supplied at ¼ anna per lb. from 6th May, at Ahmedabad Ice Factory. Apply RAMBHAU SHREEDHUR.

CLERK capable of attending to the official work of a Limited Liability Company, clearing goods and general office work. Apply B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Montebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY, as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON and Co., 18, Forbes-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

CHILDREN'S WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, also glace kid and morocco house shoes, just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. (New Branch), Hornby Row.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora, formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to F. M. Patell, Bank of Bombay.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, and Clocks of various descriptions. KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 134, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitaires, Studs, Brooches, Watch-guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., &c., capable of grinding from 10 to 50 lbs. per hour, with or without apparatus for shifting the flour.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE, for a short time only. Great reduction in prices, about 10 to 4 per cent. for cash only. Go to Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, &c., No. 11, Hummum-street.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 16 per set. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OWNER LEAVING STATION.—High-wheeled DOG CART direct from England last month. English harness, and Waler mare, 15-2, sound, 6 years. Very fast trotter, very quiet on parade. Can be sold separately. Also chesnut mare, half English. Very quite on parade. Apply Major HORE, Staff Lines, Poona.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH, 5 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
TUESDAY, 5TH MAY, 1885.
BY DESIRE
H. M. S. PINAFORE,
With the following entire change of Cast.

Josephine.....................................Miss Tilly Sarony.
Hebe... Annie Rose.
Capt. Corcoran (her original character)... Lena Salinger.
Ralph Rackstraw (for the first time). Mr. Arthur Fawcett.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Management have great pleasure in announcing that they will produce during the week the favourite Operas "LITTLE DUKE" and "LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE," or the "CHIMES OF NORMANDY," for which extensive preparations are being made.

FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 8.
Joint Benefits of the two popular Bombay favourites.
MISS TILLY SARONY
AND
MISS LENA SALINGER.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, for any night during the week.

NOW READY.
THE MAY NUMBER OF
PICKINGS
FROM
THE "PARSEE PUNCH."
FULL OF POLITICAL CARTOONS
REGARDING
THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CRISIS,
BESIDES HITS AND SKITS ON ALL THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Yearly, Rs. 6; single copy, Annas 8.

To be had at the *Parsee Punch* Office, 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NOVELS
BY
BESANT AND RICE.
Price Rs. 1-4; Post-Free, Rs. 1-8 each.

All Sorts and Conditions of Men. By Celia's Arbour.
Captain's Room.
Case of Mr. Lucraft.
Chaplain of the Fleet.
Golden Butterfly.
My Little Girl.
Ready Money Mortiboy.
Seamy Side.
This Son of Vulcan.
Ten Years' Tenant.
'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay.
With Harp and Crown.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GABORIAU'S
SENSATIONAL NOVELS.
The Favourite Reading of Prince Bismarck.
Price Re. 0-10; Post-Free, Rs. 0-12 per Vol.

Catastrophe, 2 vols.
Count's Millions, 2 vols.
Dossier, No. 113.
Gilded Clique.
In Peril of his Life.
Intrigues of a Poisoner.
Lerouge Case.
Little Old Man at Batignolles.
Mystery of Orcival.
Other People's Money.
Slaves of Paris, 2 vols.
Lecoq, the Detective, 2 vols.
DuBoisgobey's Old Age of Lecoq, the Detective, 2 vols.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Achrathbai, widow of Sha Pranjeewandas Runsordass, and on account and at the risk of Nanabhoy Gunputrow Dhairyawan.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the dwelling house situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road (opposite Mahim Bazar) in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing 20 feet in breadth and forty feet in length or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 70 and bounded as follows :—on the east by the temple, on the west by the Mahim Custom road, on the north by the gully and temple, and on the south by the house of Damodher Ishordass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 5th May, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........₣3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....₣800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest :—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179. BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review*.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough*.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flee Gophers.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTS Under Orders for AFGHANISTAN can obtain our WINES and SPIRITS from our Agents at Quetta, H. BALDWIN & Co.

"BONDED" and "DUTY PAID STOCKS" of all kinds available here for VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to Foreign Ports.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Cash per single case. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
17 2	*Barsac, Delicate flavour, yellow capsule.	18 0
22 12	*Haut Sauterne, Very choice, gold capsule.	24 0
	BURGUNDIES—WHITE.	
17 2	*Chablis Light, delicate, yellow capsule.	18 0
24 12	*Meursault Soft and fragrant, gold capsule.	26 0
	HOCKS AND MOSELLES.	
21 8	*Niersteiner	22 8
24 4	*Hochheimer	25 8
30 0	Stein Wein in Bocksbeutels	31 8
39 12	*Superior Sparkling Hock	42 0
42 12	*Sparkling Moselle, Finest nonpareil.	45 0

12½ per cent. = to 2 annas in the rupee, off credit rates for three cases.

* Wines in Pints, Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Margaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	..	5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's *	30 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. ***	36 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 8	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine ,,	3 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow ,,	5 0	..
Do. Green ,,	6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau ,,	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ,,	3 0	1 12
Curacao	..	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth ,,	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ,,	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLD or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK AND OLD PEOPLE, AND RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES IN THE FAMILY-WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that Grimault's Guarana acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:—Bathgate & Co., Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bonnerjee & Co., and Nobin Chunder Daw & Sons Calcutta; Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poonah; Barrie & Co., Madon & Co., and Norton & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Lahore; Peak Allen & Co., Lucknow; Riggs & Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsic's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
Heidsic 's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	..
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 28 0	..
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	...
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 50 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ..	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 16 0	...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 22 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITEWINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 21 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 21 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs.
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	...
Haut Canon	,, 11 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ...	,, 19 0
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	—
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Non Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 20 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	...

BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 8

SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	..
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	..
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	..
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Resi Italian Oil, (Flutes)	...	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	...	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Braendevin		,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Old St Croix Rum		,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		,, 4 0
Do. do. do., tins, First Swiss Brand.		,, 5 0
Do. d do Baby		,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.	
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	Nett Cash.
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4	

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GOTHA.

	Per large tin.	Per small tin	
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...	Nett Cash.
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...	
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..	
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..	
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12	
White Pickled Cabbage	,, ..	,, ..	
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12	
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7	
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 9	
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.			
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs ..	
Cellery	,, ..	,, 0 10	
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, 0 8	
Cut French Beans	,, ..	,, ..	
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ..	

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st February

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods. Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods) .... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3
Small	2	0 18 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicat		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS..........	4	1 12 0
(Original and Duplicate.) DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small		0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0 10
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
OWN DUTY BILL ...	3	0 3 0

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORN
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 P.M.
Wilson's Circus, 9 P.M.
Lecture, F. C. Institute, 6 P.M.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 2nd :—Iran (s), from Bhownuggur. On the 3rd :—Nyanza (s), from Suakim; Empress of India (s), Kurrachee; and I. M. S. Investigator, Colombo. Yesterday :—Sutlej (s), from London; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Inchlong (s), Cardiff; and Sadar Kalaloary, Cochin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Bassorah; Altic Monarch (s), Genoa and Marseilles; and Peveril (s), Hull.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

March	Juanita	Arr. M. Curry.
Overture	Im Italienischen Style ..	Schubert.
Valse	Toujours Fidele	Waldteufel.
Divertissement...	Parisina....................	Donizetti.
Valse	Wien Mein Sinn	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee per I. M. S. Canning will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance at the head branch of this institution during last month was 236·40; admissions, 2,052; prevailing diseases, fevers (377) and stomach and bowel complaints (362).

LOST PEARLS.—Gellachund Javurchund, living at Mombadavie, has reported to the police that he dropped on Sunday afternoon a packet of large and small pearls, of the value of Rs. 2,350, somewhere between the Fort and his place of residence.

A BREACH OF THE RAILWAY ACT.—Kalloo Yellappa, a cart-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway premises near the Bellasis railway over-bridge on Sunday. He was fined Rs. 5.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Dhurma Raghoo, a servant in the employ of Megjee Munjee, residing at Coombarwada, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing some silver, valued at Rs. 3, the property of his master. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

LECTURE.—The seventh public lecture of the season in connection with the Gujarati Dnyan Prasarak Society will be delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m. to-day, by Mr. Kavasjee Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A., on "The Sun," being the continuation of his first lecture on the subject.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Goolam Russool Goolam Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold-embroidered cap belonging to Bapoobhoy Chotoo. The complainant entrusted the cap to the accused for repairs, but he misappropriated it. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows :—

Black & Yellow	vs.	*White.*
Mr. Arthur		Mr. Bankier.
Mr. Gray		Capt. Conran.
Mr. Ker		Mr. Barton.
Mr. Macdonald		Mr. King.
Mr. Wallace		Mr. Slater.

Play to begin at 5-15 p.m. The annual meeting will be held immediately after the game.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CORPORATION.—A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was called for yesterday afternoon, but after the meeting had waited over half an hour, it had to be adjourned for want of a quorum till this afternoon. The following members were present :—Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, E. B. Carroll, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. Jehangeer B. Murzban, K. N. Sirvai, Dadabhai Naorojee, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Goculdas Jugmohundas, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, M. H. Khan, Cursondass Vullubdas, and M. N. Bhanajee.

AN INSOLVENT'S PETITION DISMISSED.—At a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court before Mr. Justice Bayley last Monday, the case of Framjee Pestonjee Daroovalla was disposed of. Mr. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Venayekrao Hurrichand, opposed the application for a discharge on the ground that the insolvent, who was a guard on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Bombay and Surat, where he dwelt with his family and where he contracted the debts, was not subject to the jurisdiction of the court; and that, even if he were, he had rendered a false account of his income by omitting from the schedule all those sums of money which he drew from the railway company for extra hours of service on the line, and was not therefore entitled to his discharge. His lordship, after hearing evidence, observed that, as the insolvent's headquarters appeared to be in Bombay, the court had jurisdiction; but that as he had received large sums of money over and above his salary, for which he had not accounted, the petition must be dismissed. It was dismissed accordingly.

A HOPELESS CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Nusserwanjee Bickajee was charged before Mr. Ryan with the theft of a silver watch and Rs.75 in cash. The accused is a notoriously bad character. About a week ago he entered a watchmaker's shop, and directed a servant who was looking after it to go and call his master, as he wanted to purchase some sandal-wood. While the servant was away the accused opened a drawer and stole a watch and Rs. 75 in cash. He then absconded to Ahmedabad. The facts of the theft were reported to the police by the shopkeeper, and a havaldar, was sent to Ahmedabad and brought back the thief. There was no defence raised for the accused by Mr. Sealy, who appeared for him, but he stated that the accused was not right in his head, and pleaded hard that the magistrate should take a lenient view of the case. He admitted that accused had been convicted before, but urged that if sent to jail again he would get worse by associating with the other prisoners. His worship said it was to be regretted that there was no prison for juveniles besides the Reformatory, but sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COLLISION AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Cooper delivered the finding of the Marine Court regarding the accident to the Newcomen.

Mr. Brown appeared for Mr. Avent, and Mr. Lynch for the captain of the Newcomen.

Mr. Cooper said.—After a careful consideration of the evidence, the conclusion the court has arrived at is that the principal cause of the s.s. Newcomen colliding against the wall of the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 12th April last was her being navigated at too high a rate of speed from the time of her entering the dock channel and when the cargo boat was seen in that channel. On the steamer entering the channel, Mr. Avent, the pilot in charge, saw the cargo boat, and decided to steer straight for her, expecting she would get out of the steamer's way. Having decided so to do Mr. Avent ought to have approached the cargo boat at the slowest speed compatible with the circumstances, so as to have been able to manœuvre the steamer ahead or astern with a few revolutions of the engines, and maintain her position in the channel. Instead of doing so he approached the boat at half speed. When he saw the boat did not get out of the way of the steamer, he had to reverse the engines full speed. When the steamer cleared the boat the steamer canted very considerably to starboad and across the channel. It was then necessary to change the direction of her head considerably, in order to head for the entrance to the dock. Mr. Avent then put the engines half speed ahead, and the helm hard astarboard. She at that time was going ahead, a flood tide was drifting her to the northward of the entrance, and her distance from the dock was only about her own length. In the opinion of the court it was then impossible for the steamer to have been manœuvred to fetch the entrance of the dock without the assistance of an anchor or a check from the bow to some position astern of her. The court is very doubtful whether if the anchor had been let go sooner it would have prevented the steamer from colliding against the dock wall. The court considers Mr. Avent was to blame for not proceeding at a slower rate of speed when he entered the dock channel and decided to steer for the cargo boat, and that he committed an error of judgment in not keeping his engines reversed and letting go his anchor when he first went astern to clear the boat.

BOMBAY CARLTON vs. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE following is the result of a closely contested match played on Saturday between the above-named clubs, the Carltonians winning by 9 runs :—

BOMBAY CARLTON.

1ST INNINGS.

F. Armfield, b Obrien	4
E. Anding, c Oxlade, b Obrien	40
J. Milward, b Oxlade	4
G. F. Chance, c Obrien, b Oxlade	0
E. Thomas, c Cullian b Oxlade	1
H. Pritchard, c Bryant, b Obrien	1
H. Wallick, b Obrien	5
E. Hale, b Obrien	4
W. Cruickshank, c and b Obrien	3
A. D. Little, not out	8
J. Higgs, b Waters	3
Extras	5
Total	78

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST INNINGS.

Sergt. Bryant, c Hale, b Cruickshank	8
Gr. Logan, b Cruickshank	9
Gr. Cullinan, c Anding, b Cruickshank	12
Br. Oxlade, b Hale	4
Lieut. Thorpe, run out	0
Br. Brown, c Cruickshank, b Hale	0
Gr. Waters, b Hale	0
Lieut. Kaye, b Hale	0
Gr. Jenner, b Pritchard	6
Gr. Obrien, c Hale, b Pritchard	11
Gr. Walker, not out	7
Extras	12
Total	69

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ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

GENERAL KOMAROFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

THE St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* stated on Thursday that, according to a despatch from General Komaroff, dated Dash Kepri, 6th inst., the remnant of the Afghan detachment which was defeated in the engagement on the Kushk River has fled to Herat. General Komaroff states that the Afghan losses considerably exceeded the first estimate. Many perished through cold and hunger. Rain and snow had been falling for twelve days. The camp in Bala Murghab, which was abandoned by Sir Peter Lumsden, has been burned by the Afghans. The camels with the provisions and baggage, as well as part of the British escort, were driven away by the Saryks. In order to prevent anarchy a provisional administration is being organized in Peujdeh. A Russian detachment remains at Dash Kepri. The despatch concludes by stating that there is no necessity for a forward movement at present. The journal *Novoe Vremya* published the same morning information from a private source asserting that a rising has taken place in Afghanistan, owing to the Ameer's visit to Lord Dufferin being regarded unfavourably by a portion of the Afghan population.

General Komaroff's account of the incidents leading to the fighting at Penjdeh of the 30th ult., was published at St. Petersburg on Sunday in French in the semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, and in Russian in the *Official Messenger* and *Invalide*. The two versions differ considerably. The former, much the fuller of the two, is dated "Dash-Kepri, April 1," and is as follows:—

On the 25th March our detachment neared Dash-Kepri. On our bank of the Kushk, near the bridge, I found an entrenchment occupied by Afghans. To prevent a conflict I stationed my troops at a distance of five versts from the Afghan position. *Pourparlers* with Captain Yate commenced on the 26th. When the Afghans had made sure that we did not intend to attack them, they began, day by day, to draw nearer our camp. On the 27th they sent against one of our companies, which had been told off to cover a reconnaissance, three companies with one gun and some cavalry. Their audacity and arrogance gradually increased. On the 28th they occupied a height commanding the left flank of our camp, began to entrench there, established a cavalry post in the rear of our line, and stationed a picket within musket-fire of our ford.

On the 29th I summoned the commander of the Afghan detachment energetically to evacuate by nightfall the left bank of the Kushk and the right bank of the Murghab as far as the mouth of the Kushk. I received for reply that, by the advice of the English, he refused to withdraw beyond the Kushk. I addressed him yet another private letter couched in friendly terms, on the 30th; and to support my demands I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, still relying upon a peaceful issue. But an artillery fire and a cavalry attack on the part of the Afghans compelled me to accept battle, with the result already known.

The *Official Messenger* of April 17, states that a despatch which reached St. Petersburg yesterday from General Komaroff reports as follows:—The Afghans have evacuated all the posts on the frontier. Our outposts occupy their former position. Our detachment is in Dash Kepri. I shall proceed in a few days to inspect the troops at the outposts.

PROGRESS OF NEGOCIATIONS.

It is stated that Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, M. de Staal (the Russian Ambassador), and Mr. Currie (of the Foreign Office) had a secret conference at the residence of Lord Granville on Tuesday evening. The subject discussed, was the Afghan frontier question, and the Russian Ambassador was advised of the conditions upon which Her Majesty's Government were willing to arrange the points in dispute, and which includes the cession of Penjdeh to Russia. In an interview with a representative of the Central News on Thursday morning, M. Lessar confirmed this statement. He said that, although no definite decision had resulted from the conference in question, still there was every reason to hope that a pacific solution of the present difficulty would result from the deliberations. With regard to the statement that the cession of Penjdeh formed the basis of the Russian demand, M. Lessar said it was undoubtedly true that his Government were firm on that point; for with Penjdeh in the possession of the Afghans, who were not strong enough to hold the Turkomans in check, there could be no prospect of a durable peace. On the other hand, the possession of Penjdeh by the Russians would obviate all difficulties with regard to a final delimitation of the frontier, and at the same time secure to the inhabitants of the districts immunity from Turkoman raids and the enjoyment of civilized government. It would be premature to say that the Russian views with regard to this place had been favourably received by her Majesty's Government; but there was now a clear prospect of an arrangement satisfactory to both Powers being arrived at. This, said M. Lessar, must be a subject for general congratulation. Asked as to the character of General Zelenoi, who is charged with the representation of Russian interests on the Frontier Commission, M. Lessar said General Zelenoi was a most amiable and capable officer, and expressed the opinion that his meeting with Sir Peter Lumsden would be eminently calculated to smooth away any local difficulties in the settlement of the frontier dispute.

The *Standard's* special correspondent with Sir Peter Lumsden's mission, in a telegram dated Tirpul, April 9 (*via* Meshed, April 14) says:—"The Afghan defeat at Penjdeh has produced a profound impression, not only among the Afghans themselves, but among the Persian population in this neighbourhood. The Afghans now state that their losses were heavier than at first reported, and mention seven hundred as the number of their casualties. This, however, is doubtful; and it is evident that their consternation induces them to magnify the results of the conflict. A number of fugitives have arrived here bringing with them some wounded, who were placed under proper treatment by the Persian authorities. The weather just now is very stormy. The rivers are swollen, and movements are exceedingly difficult.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states:—

The Russian answer addressed to the (Russian) Ambassador in London contains the following passage:

"Je suis chargé, par ordre personnel de Sa Majesté le Czar, de vous prier de faire savoir au gouvernement de la Reine que, dans l'opinion de Sa Majesté, une guerre serait déplorable pour les deux pays; et Elle espère fermement qu'un arrangement prompt et facile sera établi."

(Literal translation.)—"I am charged by his Majesty the Czar's personal order to beg you to make known to the Government of the Queen that, in his Majesty's opinion, a war would be deplorable for both countries; and his Majesty firmly hopes that a prompt and easy arrangement will be established."

The Russian Ambassador has telegraphed the following message to St. Petersburg:

"Le Cabinet Anglais fait bon accueil à la communication de Votre Excellence."

(Literal translation.)—"The English Cabinet accords a good reception to your Excellency's communication."

THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

The *Standard* published on Wednesday an important letter from its correspondent with Sir Peter Lumsden's mission, dated Gulram, February 29, in which he describes the Russian advance down the Heri Rud, Kushk Rud, and Murghab Valleys. The correspondent says:—

Ak Robat is in an open portion of the fertile Kushk Valley, and its occupation is a practical enforcement of the Russian claim to this valley and the country stretching west to the Heri Rud. The advance to the Zulficar Pass and to Pul-i-Khisti are movements of the most seriours importance, menacing the Afghan occupation of the southern portion of the Heri Rud Valley and the Murghab Valley. Pul-i-Khisti is the name by which the old aqueduct across the Kushk Rud River is known, and it is nearly opposite Ak Tepe. The mound called Ak Tepe is between the junction of the Kushk Rud and Murghab Rivers; it is about 100 ft. high. A fort has been raised on it by the Afghans—that is, its natural defences have been raised and surmounted by mud walls and bastions. Ak Tepe is unquestionably a most important point. It dominates the Kushk Rud and Murghab Valleys, and the command of it gives the command of these valleys. The only other position besides Ak Tepe of any importance is Maruchak on the Murghab, and Maruchak is only of secondary importance to Ak Tepe. A strong position might be taken up at Maruchak, and defences raised on the west side of the river. The command of Maruchak gives the control of the highway to Balkh.

The importance to the Russians of acquiring Ak Tepe and Penjdeh district (the correspondent says) is obvious:—

The position gives them the command of the Kushk Rud and Murghab Valleys, of the passes leading across the mountains to the Herat Valley, and practically of Herat. With the control of these two valleys passes away the control of the Herat Valley; the advance by the Heri Rud, a much more difficult and inhospitable line, becomes unnecessary. The importance of the move to Pul-i-Khisti must be distinctly understood; it means the fall of Ak Tepe, the Penjdeh position, of the Kushk Rud and Murghab Valleys, and practically of Herat to the Russians; and finally, the solution of the Central Asian question in favour of Russia. There are only two lines of defence for these valleys; they run through Pul-i-Khatun, and the position around Ak Tepe, and both these positions the Russians have now occupied. They have played a bold game for a great stake; they clearly see that in occupying the Kushk Rud and Murghab Valleys they occupy practically, and may possess, even before this letter reaches you, the passes—which I have described in a previous letter as being easy for laden camels—accross the range defining and protecting the Herat Valley on the north. Shadows of disaster fall around English interests, and the position and influence of England in Central Asia. Unless the Russians wish to prove to the people of Central Asia that they are stronger than the English, they would not have perpetrated this daring breach of faith; they would not have shown this reckless and rude contempt for the opinion of Englishmen. To the Afghan it appears as if the mission had been invited to witness, with Central Asia, this demonstration of Russian strength and of English humiliation.

The Afghans (the correspondent says) watch the situation with the utmost anxiety, and it may safely be concluded that on our loyalty now to them depends henceforth their loyalty to us. The Afghans certainly detest the Russians, and although they love us but little, and heartily wish that neither Englishmen nor Russians should take possession of their country, they prefer England, for they know more of her rule, to Russia; but if England now countenances any spoliation of Afghan territory, there is an end unquestionably to Afghan trust and the Afghan Mission. Referring again to the Russian advance, the writer continues:—

With whatever object the advance is being made, it is assuredly being supported. My information is that two regiments of Russian troops are moving from Zulfikar on Penjdeh. There is more than one regiment of Europeans at Pul-i-Khatun, and there are some Europeans with the Turkomans at Ak Robat. The exact strength of the Russians at Pul-i-Khisti is not known. Although it was desirable, no doubt, to change our camp to Gulran, the movement undoubtedly, in the eyes of Afghan and Turkoman, looked like flight. There were various circumstances which gave it to the impulsive Afghan the character of a flight, and a flight before the Russians. It was not only the uncertainty as to the direction of the march from day to day, but the sudden swerve from Penjdeh and the onward course. . . . Had a conflict occurred between the Afghans and Turkomans at Penjdeh, the position of the Mission would have been critical; and such a conflict was not impossible, nor improbable, when the Mission marched from the Bala Murghab.

The conflict, which the correspondent thus clearly foresaw, but the postponement of which he says was in some measure due to the British officers left at Penjdeh, took place, as we now know, on the 30th ult. As to the relations between Turkomans and Afghans, the correspondent says that the more he observes the more he is convinced that these relations are not cordial, and that they may be disturbed at any moment. "The cloud which has come over our country's prestige has not only descended on the political horizon, but it has cast its shadow further. Delicate as the position is, Sir Peter Lumsden brings an extraordinary knowledge and grasp of the political conditions existing in Central Asia to assist him, either in guiding the Mission or advising Government. Whilst I, with other correspondents, protest against the restrictions placed on communications, we lay the blame, not on General Lumsden, who is loyally carrying out his instructions, but on those who have issued those instructions. Yet information of importance—however, embarrassing it may be to any party—will not be concealed." The correspondent concludes as follows:—

I have heard that an officer of the Mission of Ak Robat has had some intercourse with the Russian officer in charge of the Russian outposts. They have dined together; but as the English officer cannot speak French and the Russian officer cannot speak English their conversation has not been very great; they have communicated by signs. The Afghan's look with astonishment on our social familiarities with the Russians. I am afraid they will scarcely understand this social intercourse with their and our rivals, and they may misunderstand it in an unpleasant way. Not much hospitality has been shown to the Afghans. I think more might be and ought to be shown. It is not too much to expect of Englishmen to suppress their prejudices, or feelings let it be, for a few months, in the interests of their country.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Preparations for war continue to be made on a large scale in England. All is activity at Woolwich Arsenal and the dockyards. The Treasury have, it is stated, granted an additional vote of £22,500 to Portsmouth Dockyard to prepare various ships for commission; £20,000 to Devonport and lesser sums to smaller yards, amounting in the aggregate to between £50,000 and £60,000, have also been granted. The money is to be spent at the discretion of the executive officers in engaging extra labour or employing on overtime the present staff of workmen. The Government have decided to arm other four fast steam-ships as cruisers. These cruisers are being armed with 64-pounder and 5-inch guns. The Secretary for India has requisitioned from the Ordnance Department at Woolwich a comprehensive supply of war material, including a complete set of patterns and gauges for the manufacture of fuzes, tubes, detonators, cartridges, and other Laboratory products, to be used for the instruction of native workmen in the Indian arsenals. There are also being shipped for Bombay and Aden, at the charge of the Indian Government, extraordinary issues of guns and ammunition.

The Secretary of State for India has requisitioned from the Ordnance Department at Woolwich a comprehensive supply of war material, including a complete set of patterns and gauges for the manufacture of fuzes, tubes, detonators, cartridges, and other laboratory products, to be used for the instruction of native workmen in the Indian arsenals. There are also being shipped for Bombay and Aden, at the charge of the Indian Government, extraordinary issues of guns and ammunition of various descriptions, and several barges have been daily employed in conveying stores from the Royal Arsenal to the Royal Albert Docks for shipment on board the Riwa and the Sunbeam steam-ships on the eve of their departure for the East. Extensive contracts are being made for the supply to the India Office of equipments for men and horses, and inspections are being made of the stores of fittings for stabling, which are always kept ready in the Royal Dockyard, to be erected on board-ship when horses have to be sent abroad. There are about 4,000 stalls now ready. Most of the articles required are already in store, and have simply to be packed and shipped, but some are of special kinds. Among these may be included 3,000 camel saddles which the harness makers have been required to deliver for shipment within the next month. An extraordinary demand has also been received at the Royal Arsenal for small arm ammunition adapted to the Martini-Henri rifle, and prepared to withstand the Indian climate, and freightage has been engaged for these and other issues in most of the vessels bound eastward.

A number of officers left London for India in the P. and O. steamer Ancona on April 15. A half company of the Ordnance Store Corps from Woolwich embarked on the Ancona at the Albert Docks, and will go out as second class passengers to Suez. These men are usually employed in Woolwich Arsenal and other Government works, but the corps is becoming attenuated by frequent draughts, and notices are posted at the public offices showing the advantages which it offers to respectable young men who are clerks, carpenters, cabinet-makers, coopers, collar-makers, painters and glaziers, shoemakers, smiths, tailors, tinsmiths, wheelers, grooms and intelligent labourers. Quite half of the corps consists of non-commissioned officers. The British India steamer Rewa left the docks at the same time as the Ancona and took a few troops for Egypt and India, but does not call at Bombay, her destination being Calcutta, touching at Colombo and Madras. The Scotland also sailed with a battery of 9-pounder field guns for Canada, and the mail steamer of the Castle line took a further supply of camp equipment to the Cape of Good Hope. All these preparations for war in various parts of the world are creating a bustle about the docks and affording some employment to the hundreds of applicants who constantly besiege the gates. Thirty navvies were sent out by Messrs. Lucas and Aird in the Rewa yesterday to work upon the Souakim-Berber Railway. The Loodiana, belonging to the same company, has just left with 1,100 tons of Government stores for Bombay, and the Duke of Westminster, of the same line, has been surveyed by the Admiralty with a view to possible requirements. A large warehouse in the Victoria Docks has been engaged by the War Department for the reception and storage of preserved meats, and a full cargo which is coming from America in the National steamship Denmark will be there deposited until required for use. Two of the new merchant cruisers engaged by the Government are first-class traders between London and the Antipodes. The Massilia, which has been definitely accepted, is the newest and finest of the P. and O. Company's fleet, being a 5,000 ton ship, splendidly built and fitted, and having the high speed of 15 knots an hour. Her engines are of 750-horse power; her length is 420 feet, with a beam of 46 feet, and a depth of 33 feet. She is at present in Australia, but will probably be brought home to fit. Another of the cruisers will be selected from the ships of the New Zealand Company, and is expected to be either the Rimutaka or the Kaikoura. These are sister-ships, quite new and indentical in all respects, being steel-built, and having two steel decks faced with teak. They are each 460 feet in length, with a beam of 48 feet, and a depth of 34 feet. The Kaikoura is on her voyage to New Zealand, and the Rimutaka is returning from her first journey with 18,000 carcases of frozen mutton for England. They are fast ships, speed being a *sine qua non* in a vessel intended for the peculiar work of an unarmed cruiser; and the Admiralty, which has in view the engagement of several more, will not look at a ship which cannot be guaranteed to make from 12½ to 14 knots an hour under full steam.

On the news of the engagement between the Russians and the Afghans becoming spread abroad the result was of the most striking character. St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross—the chief recruiting depôt for home district—was besieged by hundreds of would-be recruits, whose services were largely accepted; and reports to hand from other military centres, and notably from the Northern District, shows that similar scenes took place in numerous localities thoughtout the United Kingdom. In addition to enlisting men in large numbers during the past two months the authorities have been sparing no pains to bring forward these young soldiers. Not only were the classes for musketry instruction opened much earlier this year than is customary, but the recruits on finishing their preliminary drills have been at once put through the musketry course in batches, instead of spending some time beforehand with their battalions in continuing their drills. The Horse Guards were literally overwhelmed with offers of service, not only from officers of the army and militia, but of the volunteers, the whole of the applicants being most anxious that they might be made use of in any way thought fit. The offices of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General were positively besieged. Orders have been issued from headquarters for every officer and man on leave to rejoin at once, a step showing the gravity which the situation has assumed in the eyes of the chief military authorities.

In addition to the ocean steamships already taken up by the Admiralty the *Standard* says there is a probability that other approved ships in the Merchant Service will be secured on stations abroad, namely, at Bombay, Hongkong, Sydney, and the Cape. In accordance with the plan devised for utilising the Mercantile Marine, the requisite guns and fittings, together with ammunition, were sent out to these stations some time ago. The ships can thus be obtained and armed without proceeding to England. The requisite officers and a portion of each crew would have to be drafted from the war ships on these stations, but the men already on board the merchant steamships would, in many instances, be available for the Naval service.

The steamship Glenartney, in her passage down the river from the West India Docks, called at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the 17th and shipped a large quantity of ordnance stores for strengthening the defences in Hongkong and the British ports in the China Seas. The weapons sent out were the 38-ton gun, which has a calibre of 12½ inches, and fires a charge of 85lb. of pebble powder and a projectile of 790lb.

The hired transport Dundela, Captain Forbes, is shipping at Woolwich Arsenal a second iron lighter for conveyance to Suakim, where it is expected she will be of great service in expediting the landing of stores sent from England for the Soudan Expedition. The lighter is constructed to carry 130 tons, and is flat bottomed and of light draft to enable her to be easily hauled up on to the beach for discharging her cargo.

With a view of expediting the despatch of war stores to Quetta and Afghanistan the British Indian Government have established a commissariat store at the Victoria Dock, North Woolwich. Instead of the army provisions being sent as heretofore to her Majesty's dockyard at Woolwich for examination, re-issue, and despatch in barges to the docks for shipment, they are now sent direct to the new store at the Victoria Docks, where they are unpacked, examined, tested, and re-packed in boxes sent for the purpose from Woolwich Arsenal, each box being constructed to contain 54lb. A large number of boxes of tinned meat and other commissariat supplies have been packed here and shipped in the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Loodiana, 4,070 tons, Captain Brown, which sails from the Victoria Docks to-morrow.

A large quantity of railway material for the Quetta railway has arrived at the Victoria Docks for shipment in the Sunbeam. The metals, sleepers &c., are being sent out at the expense of the British Indian Government, and will be used for extending the railway from Sibi to Quetta, on the northern border of Beloochistan.

The Russians are also busily preparing for war. Admiral Cosnakoff has received orders to proceed immediately to the Baltic with all the vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron under his command. Two Russian transports which have been for sometime in the Suez Canal have been ordered to proceed to the great arsenal of Vladivostock and to avoid British ports; and reports have been received from the States to the effect that Russian agents are negotiating there for the purchase of fast steamers to be converted into cruisers. The *Novoe Vremya* states that at Cronstadt orders have been received to arm over forty ships of war, including torpedo-boats. The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* states:—In the Nicolaieff and Sebastopol arsenals and ship-building yards orders have been issued for all the works to proceed day and night. The chief object is to complete three armour-plated frigates which are being built, one at Nicolaieff and two at Sebastopol. An Englishman who has just arrived at Verna from Russia reports that during last week not less than 120,000 men passed alone the railways from Odessa, Sebastopol, and Taganrog for the south of the Volga whence their destination was understood to be by the Caspian to the Caucasus. Reports of the Russian war preparations fill the Polish papers. From Baku it is reported that General Komaroff has already under his command 6,000 men, and that a further 9,000 including 4,000 Cossacks and twelve 9-pounder batteries, are echeloned on the Merv-Chikishlar line, and that several Persian volunteers are also in his camp. Another report says that the Warsaw Mobilization Committee is holding regular sittings to prepare the mobilization lists.

The tone of the St. Petersburg papers is one of unbounded arrogance, and they dismiss the English threats and preparations with contemptuous satire. Lord Dufferin and his guest the Ameer serve as objects for their shafts. It is universally agreed that the Rawul Pindee meeting has been a failure; that the Victory has failed to secure the alliance of Afghanistan, and that the Anglo-Indian troops will find their passage through Abdul Rahman's dominions barred. Herat is now regarded as wholly at the mercy of the Russian troops, and the military party is for making the most of the advantage without much more ado.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

ON the 10th ult., in the House of Commons, Sir S. Northcote.—I wish to ask the Prime Minister whether her Majesty's Government have any further communication to make with regard to the state of affairs on the Afghan frontier.

Mr. Gladstone.—My reply will be very brief, taking up the matter where I left it yesterday, when I said we had made a reference to St. Petersburg with a view to obtaining explanations of the facts, and whatever else might follow from the Russian Government, but that there had not then been time to receive a reply. That reply was received in the course of yesterday evening. It was to the effect, as I think might not unnaturally be expected, that the Russian Government had already called upon General Komaroff to give explanations of his conduct. The use of the word already may be subjected to certain ambiguity, but I am inclined to construe it as meaning that he had been called upon to give explanations before Sir Edward Thornton entered into negotiations with M. de Giers. At the same time, M. de Giers repeated his statement that the Russian troops did not occupy Penjdeh, but retired to their former position.

Sir S. Northcote.—Has there been any communication between the Government and the Viceroy of India (Opposition cheers); and is the Prime Minister aware whether there has been any communication between the Viceroy and the Ameer?

Mr. Gladstone.—It was stated yesterday that the first news had reached Rawal Pindi, but I have not learned that there has been any communication yet from the Viceroy on the subject, and therefore I am not in a position to answer the question.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett on the 13th ult. asked the First Lord of the Treasury if her Majesty's Government had demanded of the Rusian Government the withdrawal of General Komaroff from his command on account of his attack upon the troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan, our ally, and the evacuation of the Afghan positions occupied by the Russian forces since the Boundary Commission was agreed upon.

Mr. O'Kelly asked whether it was true that the Afghan forces, before the battle of Penjdeh, crossed the River Kushk, and threw up entrenchments at a point on the river between the position occupied by the main Russian force and its advanced post at Pul-i-Khisti, thus menacing the Russian forces in debatable territory.

Mr. Gladstone.—An inquiry is going forward, and we hope for a full and complete elucidation of the facts. Pending that proceeding I think there would be no advantage whatever in my referring to any particular portion of this question, as is suggested by the hon. member for Roscommon, and still less in announcing, in answer to the hon. member for Eye, the general conclusions at which the Government have arrived. It would be most injurious to the public interest that we should enter upon any such course (Ministerial cheers). As to the communications which we might have received from the Viceroy with respect to other communications that might have passed between the Viceroy and the Ameer of Afghanistan, with regard to whom we must all feel that the greatest consideration is due under the present circumstances (cheers.) We have now had what I may call a full report of the detailed communications that have been held by Lord Dufferin with the Ameer, especially of course, in relation to the recent conflict, of which the Ameer is fully aware; and to the other questions now at issue. I am sure the right hon. gentleman will not expect me to enter into any details at this time; but I can comprise the whole of them in saying that those communications of Lord Dufferin with the Ameer have been both full and entirely satisfactory (loud cheers.) Probably the right hon. gentleman might likewise wish to know what the Government have to say upon the subject of a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's papers, containing the report of General Komaroff in answer to the Russian Government, and embodying what, I presume, is the justification of his proceedings. With regard to that report, I have only to say that it has been at once referred to Sir P. Lumsden. The reports thus far—not speaking of this report exclusively—from the respective officers of the Russian and British Governments differ in substance and effect (cheers.) An inquiry is proceeding, which we shall do everything in our power to render thorough and complete (hear, hear.)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.—I wish to ask whether the Government have received any confirmation of the statement in the *Standard* of this morning from a correspondent with Sir P. Lumsden's Mission that the Russian forces are now advancing southward along the banks of the Murghab river. I also wish to know, with reference to the statements which have appeared in the Russian organ in this country, seriously impugning the conduct and character of Captain Yate and the members of the English Commission, whether the Government has any reason to discredit the accounts which have been sent to them by Captain Yate, or believed that he was in any way the cause of the recent deplorable conflict.

Mr Gladstone.—I stated on Thursday the substance of the communications which we had received, and we thought it our duty to give credence to these statements (hear, hear). We have not received intelligence to the effect described by the hon. gentleman, but a report to that effect has been mentioned.

Mr. Stanhope.—I beg to ask whether the Government has received any information from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg as to the statements widely circulated, that the Russian Government have already conferred rewards and decorations on the officers commanding the force on the frontier of Afghanistan.

Mr. Gladstone.—We have received no information to that effect.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett inquired whether General Komaroff's explanation of the attack on the Afghans had been officially communicated to her Majesty's Government as the Russian official reply.

Mr. Gladstone.—I told the right hon. gentleman the leader of the Opposition that we expected further information.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.—Then it is not their reply

Mr. Gladstone.—No.

Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury on the 14th whether he could not now, without detriment to the public service, lay papers upon the table on the subject of the Afghan Boundary Commission up to the date of the departure of Sir P. Lumsden.

Mr. E. Clarke asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would at once lay upon the table the correspondence which had passed between the British and Russian Governments with respect to the appointment and duties of the commission for the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier, and the instructions given to Sir Peter Lumsden.

Mr. Gladstone.—With respect to this subject I have communicated with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and we are of opinion that it will not be of any advantage to the public to lay this information before Parliament at the present moment.

Sir S. Northcote.—I was anxious to ask whether the right hon. gentleman is now in a position to give the House any fuller or further information with regard to the state of affairs upon the frontier of Afghanistan, and especially with regard to the report of the further advance of the Russians.

Mr. Gladstone.—I have nothing to communicate to the House of a very important character. Nothing further has reached us in the course of the day with respect to past events—a very important chapter in the whole matter that is before us. A telegram has been received from St. Petersburg to-day not bearing upon past events, upon which communications are proceeding. But I may say, in regard to the point raised in the question of the hon. member for Eye, that no confirmation has been received from Sir P. Lumsden of the report mentioned by him concerning the advance of the Russians. I may say that the evidence before us to-day—the question arises only incidentally—but it certainly amounts to a renewal of an assurance that no such advance will take place, according to the intentions and orders of the Russian Government.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether the Government had fixed any limit beyond which the Russian advance would not be tolerated (cries of "Oh, oh!") This question had not been put before, and he wished to understand whether the right hon. gentleman declined to answer it.

Mr. Gladstone.—I have nothing to say.

Mr. Macfarlane said, as bearing upon the *bona fides* of the Russian Government, he wished to ask if the Russian Government had stated on what date the arrangement between the two Governments had been forwarded to the Russian officers on the frontier.

Mr. Gladstone.—No, Sir; nor have I the least idea that they will state anything on the subject until they have received the report from their own officers as to the grave allegation made against them. I think it must be assumed without the smallest doubt that it was the duty of the Russian Government, and that the Russian Government fulfilled that duty, to transmit to their own officers a knowledge of that arrangement at the very first moment after it had been made.

Mr. Chaplin asked if the rumour of the further advance of the Russians reached the Government from Sir P. Lumsden.

Mr. Gladstone.—It was mentioned by Sir P. Lumsden as a rumour, but without any attestation or confirmation of his own.

On the 16th in the House of Lords, replying to Lord Salisbury, Earl Granville was understood to say that the Government had not yet received the official reply from the Russian Government, nor had they received from Sir Peter Lumsden his reply to the query which they put to him on the statement of fact; consequently, they could not judge of the statement which was made by the Russian General. Sir Edward Thornton had informed them that the Russian Government were not likely to receive for a few days the answer to the question which they had put. In regard to the negotiations between her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government, there had been no communication except the query as to the statement of fact. Of course, he could not say that he had not had the advantage of communication with the Russian Ambassador, but it was not in his power to come to an agreement with him.

The Earl of Jersey asked whether the House might take it that the statement in the papers was not correct that her Majesty's Government had agreed to give up Penjdeh to Russia?

Earl Granville, who was again only partially heard, was understood to say that he could not undertake to answer questions on all these unauthorised and nearly always inaccurate statements.

In the House of Commons the same evening Mr. M. Scott asked the First Lord of the Treasury what steps her Majesty's Government had taken, or were about to take, to prevent the sudden capture of Herat.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the First Lord of the Treasury if his attention had been called to the important letter from the Correspondent of *The Standard* with Sir Peter Lumsden's Commission, and especially to the following passages:—"The importance to the Russians of acquiring Ak Tepe and Penjdeh district is obvious; the position gives them the command of the Kushk Rud and Murghab Valleys, of the Passes leading across the mountains to the Herat Valley, and practically of Herat. With the control of these two valleys passes away the control of the Herat Valley; the advance by the Heri-Rud, a much more difficult and inhospitable line, becomes unnecessary. The importance of the move to Pul-i-Khisti must be distinctly understood; it means the fall of Ak Tepe, the Penjdeh position, of the Kushk Rud and Murghab Valleys, and practically of Herat, to the Russians, and finally the solution of the Central Asian question in favour of Russia;" and, what steps her Majesty's Government were taking to counteract the injurious effect of General Komaroff's aggression upon the peoples of Central Asia.

Mr. Gladstone.—My reply to these questions is that the matters which are referred to in them have received the careful attention of her Majesty's Government (cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.—Can the Prime Minister, consistently with the public interest, inform the House whether the report is true that her Majesty's Government have agreed to cede Penjdeh to Russia? (Opposition cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote.—I beg to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he can give us any information as to the receipt of further communications from Sir P. Lumsden, and is he in a position either to affirm or deny the statement that a provisional Government has been established at Penjdeh?

Mr. Gladstone.—I think it may be of use to the House if I venture to warn hon. gentlemen—that there is a very great uncertainty indeed as to the time now required either from St. Petersburg or from London to communicate with the officers on the spot. Partly we are uncertain, because we do not know precisely the state of the telegraphic communications from St. Petersburg, it being by no means established to our minds that there is a proper telegraph from St. Petersburg as far as Merv. Likewise, it appears that the inclemency of the weather in that country has introduced a great deal of uncertainty. From a recent despatch of Sir E. Thornton, dated the 11th of this month, I have an apprehension that we must be content to put up with some further delay before we can receive replies either from St. Petersburg with respect to the questions we have asked with reference to General Komaroff, or from Sir Peter Lumsden as to important messages sent to him, and which will in due time, no doubt, bring a full answer from him. All we know is this—there is a somewhat detailed statement in such evening newspapers as I have seen purporting to be from General Komaroff. As to the particulars of that statement, we are not informed, that we have a telegram from Sir E. Thornton, received this afternoon, which states in very few words that an administration, or a provisional administration, has been established in Penjdeh. So far, I think I have answered the question asked by the right hon. gentleman. With regard to the inquiry whether it is true that her Majesty's Government have undertaken to cede Penjdeh to the Government of Russia, the state of the case is this, that not only is that statement without authority, but likewise I can assure the House that no assurances have either been given or received on the part of either Government on the subject of the particular points on the frontier. There has been a friendly conversation between lord Granville and M. de Staal with one or two others competent to assist them at present, but no assurances have been given which conveyed the intention of either Government with respect to the particular points on the frontier. I can only say that it was a friendly conversation (ironical cheers). Lord Granville has had frequent communications with the Russian Ambassador, as might naturally be expected during the critical circumstances of the last few days, but they have been of a non-official character, except with regard to certain matters of fact as to which it was his duty to make inquiry.

Sir W. H. Dyke.—Can the right hon. gentleman inform the House whether Sir E. Thornton, in his despatch, mentions by whom the administration has been formed at Penjdeh.

Mr. Gladstone.—He did not mention that. His expression is "is established," but I cannot doubt it has been established under Russian auspices (laughter). I perceive that the detailed communication in the newspapers appears to be founded on the necessity of making some administration there after the disappearance of the Afghans from that and the neighbouring districts.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.—Is it true the Russian Government have asked or demanded that the zone of debatable land should be extended from the previous point suggested down to the hills which skirt Herat on the north, and is the Government aware that the Russian telegraph line is finished as far as Sarakhs, that is, one hundred miles from General Komaroff's head-quarters, and that full details of the attack on the Afghans were known at St. Petersburg on the 3rd of April, in Berlin on the 4th, whereas they were not communicated to this country until the 9th?

Mr. Gladstone.—I have nothing to say as to what has been demanded either by the Russian Government or by ourselves. With regard to the rest of the question, I should have to thank the hon. gentleman for giving me a great deal of information which I did not possess if I believed he was accurately informed, but I do not believe he is accurately informed on the different points to which he has referred (laughter).

Mr. Bourke asked whether, during the interviews between the Russian Ambassador and Lord Granville any suggestion had been made by the Russian Ambassador that Penjdeh should be annexed to the Russian Empire.

Mr. Gladstone—I have not been present at these interviews (laughter). Do I understand hon. members to say that it is my duty to know every thing which has passed at these conversations? (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett: Certainly.) If the law of manners would have permitted the withholding of that interruption, I was about to say that I have no reason to believe that any such suggestion or demand has at present been made, and, as I have said, no assurance has been given or received by either Government in regard to particular points.

On the day of the departure of the mail Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Russian Government had yet consented to send their Commission to delimitate the Afghan frontier; whether the Russian Government had asked that the debatable zone should be extended southwards some 60 miles to the line of the Paropamisus and the Murghab; and whether her Majesty's Ministers had offered to give up to Russia Penjdeh, Ak-Tepe, Zulfagar, and the salt lakes of Er Oilan, or any of those positions, which had all been occupied by Russia since the appointment of the Boundary Commission. The hon. member suggested that perhaps before he put the question he had better ask the Prime Minister whether he chose to ask the leader of the Opposition if he intended to put any question (cheers and laughter).

Mr. Gladstone.—The right hon. gentleman will probably put a question, but I was about to say that I am not able to enter into the matters which are touched upon in the hon. member's question (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote.—I think it is for the convenience of the House that the Government should be asked whether they have any further information to hand in order that we may know where we stand (hear, hear). The question I am particularly anxious to ask the Government is whether they are yet in possession of a full account of the proceedings of the 30th of March. A considerable time has now elapsed (hear, hear), and we should be glad to know whether the Government are in possession of that information, or when they expect to be?

Mr. Gladstone.—We are in possession of no full account, nor of anything approaching to a full account, but a request has been addressed to Sir P. Lumsden asking for a full and consecutive account of what has transpired. A telegram has arrived which is in course of being deciphered, which may contain that account, but it will be necessary to have it compared with accounts that may be received elsewhere before we shall be in a position to give any conclusive judgment to the House upon it. We have, however, an independent telegram from Sir P. Lumsden which clears up an important point. The House will no doubt remember when on the announcement of the engagement of the 30th March I used these words, "that Captain Yate said the chief of the Russian army had assured him that no such arrangement as that referred to in our telegram of the 17th of March, as to the non-advance of the Russians had been received." The House will remember that, because it produced a certain sensation (hear, hear). There was no date attached to the meeting between Captain Yate and the Chief of the Russian Staff. It must, of course, have been before the 29th of March, and we see now that it must have been two or three days before the 29th; for to-day we have a telegram from Sir P Lumsden containing an account of some further communications between Captain Yate and the chief of the Russian Staff, who, writing on the 28th of March, says he has received a notification from our side respecting the account Lord Granville had given, and the arrangement which had been made, and that what was stated by Lord Granville was in accordance with the orders received by us. Consequently, on the 28th of March the Russian officers were in possession of the orders given by the Russian Government in conformity with the arrangement of March 17. The question of acting upon those orders is a matter that remains, of course, for future consideration; but the point of communication of the orders is so far disposed of (hear, hear). I am inclined to think that probably the communication was made as soon as the Russian officers upon the spot could have received the orders sent from St. Petersburg in conformity with the arrangement of March 17. There is nothing else of a conclusive character in the telegram from Sir P Lumsden, nor is there anything of an unfavourable character at all as to the communications that are going on.

In reply to further questions,

Mr. Gladstone said the Government knew nothing more upon the subject of Penjdeh than they knew yesterday, when they were informed that an administration had been established there. There was no information whatever of a military occupation of Penjdeh, and he could not undertake to explain what the administration was, as the Government were not informed upon the articles which had appeared in the newspapers. He could not promise that the telegram received this afternoon from Sir P. Lumsden, should be communicated to the House to-night. That would depend upon its contents. If there were anything of general interest and importance it would be communicated to the House at the first opportunity. The Government had nothing before them beyond the statement that an administration had been established at Penjdeh. The explanation of it placed it upon the necessity of preserving order, and he could not say whether the statements which had appeared in the newspapers were authentic or not. The Government desired to have fuller information before making the matter the subject of official representation.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said he could not give the date of the long message from Sir Peter Lumsden, of which the Premier had given the substance. It only arrived at the Foreign Office as he left it. It came from Tirpul.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON INDIA.

ON April 13 the Marquis of Ripon unveiled the statue which has been erected in York by the citizens to the memory of the late Mr. George Leeman, M. P., who represented that city for many years in Parliament. The Marquis afterwards attended a public luncheon, presided over by the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. Close) in the De Grey Rooms. In response to the toast of his health, he said the minds of every one in that room must be doubtless full at the present moment of the many and grave anxieties which attached to the position of public affairs at that time. He was not about to express any opinion upon those grave topics, because at such a moment it was the duty of all public men, and specially of one who like himself had been so recently connected with the administration of India, to observe the greatest possible reticence. He felt so strongly the enormous evils of war, he felt so deeply how terrible a mischief, not to this country alone, but to India and to the world, would be a war between England and Russia, that he was determined that no word of his should pass which could tend to excite public passion, and to promote the natural excitement which existed at the present moment in every part of the country. On the contrary, he would exhort his fellow countrymen to preserve a calm and considerate spirit. The facts before us were still imperfectly known. It was our duty to exercise a judicial spirit in regard to those facts and form no final judgment upon them until we were fully acquainted with the reality of the case. He offered his hearty congratulations upon the spirit which recent occurrences had called forth in India. There we saw the gratifying spectacle of the native princes and the people of India throughout the length and breadth of the land coming forward with a common spirit, united in their determination to offer their support in every possible way to our gracious Sovereign and their Empress. They were displaying more and more their loyal and loving attachment to our Sovereign and their confidence in the justice of the English people. From all sides from Nepaul in the north, from Mahomedan Hyderabad in the south, from Indore in the centre of India to the chiefs in the Punjab and upon the Afghan frontier, native princes and chiefs had come forward on every hand to offer their loyal co-operation for defence of British interest if they should be in danger—(cheers)—and the people of India were expressing through every means by which public opinion could be made known their sincere and hearty attachment to British rule. (Hear, hear). He believed from his experience of that country that those feelings were perfectly honest and genuine—(Hear hear)—that there existed in a very remarkable degree a real personal attachment and reverence for our Queen, and that there was a growing confidence in the determination of the British people to treat their fellow subjects in India with equal justice and with increasing sympathy. We had seen from time to time criticisms in this country of the tone of the native Press in India. He had seen himself occasionally articles in that Press in a very undesirable tone, and certainly not particularly complimentary to the Government of India. But it was natural for the Press, it was part of their duty, to criticise in peaceful and quiet times; but when the hour of danger appeared to be approaching those criticisms had been hushed, that carping spirit had disappeared, and we were told upon the authority of the newspaper correspondents in India that the spirit of the native Press at the present moment was one of unanimous loyalty and attachment to the British Government. Therefore, if we had to face a foe in the north we might face him without any fear of danger in our rear. We might hope that the Empire of England in India rested upon the surest foundations—the loyal attachment of the hearts of a grateful people. But it was not in India alone that the present critical condition of public affairs had called forth a spirit of which we might well be proud. We saw every day examples given by our colonies in every part of the world. They felt themselves as much subjects of the Queen and citizens of England as we did here, and they were ready to take their part in encountering any dangers to which our dear country might be exposed. We heard much now-a-days about Imperial federation. He did not feel himself in a position to express an opinion upon that subject, because he should like to know a little more precisely what was meant by the term. In these matters it was very essential that we should have a clear definition of the objects before us, and that we should see that they were objects which were fair to all parties, and in which all parties might freely join. But the best federation in all the world was that which had already commenced, and of which we had examples now—that fraternity of races which was being cemented in the burning deserts of the Soudan. Nothing would bind together all parts of British Empire more firmly than that Australians and Englishmen should meet together and she their blood in common for the cause of England in the ranks of the British Army. We had seen exemplified by our colonies a noble spirit such as had never been to the same extent exemplified before, which was the fruit of that system of freedom and unfettered local government which we had given to those colonies, which placed England in a position of which she might well be proud, and which could not but make a great impression upon the other nations of the world. If unhappily a time of grave trial should be before us we should meet it—mother country and colonies alike, the Queen's subjects of all races in all parts of the world—with the common determination to do our duty unflinchingly and calmly, to avoid the tremendous evil of war if it could be avoided with honour, but strictly to maintain our plighted faith. We should meet it with closer union and more cordial co-operation of every portion of the British dominions than ever existed at any previous period of English history. Loud and unanimous cheers greeted the remarks of the noble marquis.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, May 3.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·796
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·802
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—3)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of Wind*	NW, N, NNE, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	260

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

AT the time of the departure of the mail it was reported that our troops had not been molested during the week at Suakim; and Otao, which is about eight miles further inland, was occupied on Thursday. A reconnaissance to that place was made on Monday, and no enemy was seen. On Wednesday a force of mounted infantry from Handoub made a successful reconnaissance through the hills beyond Hasheen to Deberet. They brought in forty prisoners, including women and children, twelve camels, and over five hundred sheep; they were evidently on their way to Osman Digma. There was no fighting. The men in the Mahdi's camp ran away or gave themselves up. Deserters report that Osman Digma has retreated to Erkowit with a few followers.

News has been received in Cairo that El Obeid has been taken by the rival of the Mahdi. A messenger who has arrived at Dongola from Khartoum has brought confirmation of the intelligence that a large number of the Mahdi's troops had been despatched from Khartoum to Kordofan, and that all the rebels had withdrawn from Metemneh to Khartoum. The messenger states that he met messengers from Sennaar who reported that the place was still holding out and that the garrison was perfectly confident.

In handing over the command of the Egyptian army to Brigadier-General Grenfell, Sir Evelyn Wood has issued the following order:—

"The Sirdar thanks most warmly the officers of all ranks for the support he has invariably received from them in the difficult task in which they have been associated with him for two years. He believes no body of British officers have ever worked with more unremitting devotion to duty; and Sir Evelyn Wood, knowing how much he is indebted to their efforts for the measure of success which has now been obtained, assures them he will ever remember the aid received from each of his comrades."

A parliamentary paper was issued on Thursday, giving correspondence respecting the military operations in the Soudan. Writing on the 20th of February, Lord Hartington gives General Graham his instructions for the conduct of the campaign from Suakim. His lordship points out that the first and most pressing object of the campaign is the destruction of the power of Osman Digma. To effect this General Graham is directed to attack all the positions which he occupies, and to disperse the troops defending him. His lordship hopes that good healthy positions will be found for the British troops in the mountains. It was of the first importance that every possible facility should be given to Messrs. Lucas and Aird in the construction of the railway. Lord Hartington points out that if Berber was not taken this summer by Lord Wolseley the railway could not be pushed much beyond Ariab, and therefore all railway plant and material necessary for the hundred miles between it and Berber should be collected as soon as possible, so that the advance when the cool weather began and Berber was taken might be made at once. Writing to General Graham on the 27th of Feb., Lord Hartington again draws attention to the necessity for rapidly constructing this railway and to the extreme importance of the services it will be required to perform, not only in conection with the advance of the Suakim force, but also in connection with the troops under Lord Wolseley's command when concentrated at Berber. It is by this route alone (says his lordship), when the railway shall have been completed, that that force can be supplied, re-equipped, and reinforced with that precision and certainty so essential to future operations on the Nile. Sir Evelyn Baring telegraphs to Lord Granville on March 5 that Zobehr Pasha had volunteered to go to the Mahdi to ascertain what his views and intentions were. In reference to this Lord Wolseley telegraphed as follows:—"It would be madness to allow Zobehr to do as he proposes, as his tribe has done more than any other to bring about the present state of things in the Soudan." Lord Wolseley enclosed to Lord Hartington the following two letters from General Gordon to the Chief of the Staff, Soudan Expeditionary Force:—

KHARTOUM, October 21, 1884.

Sir,—As I have tendered the resignation of my commission in Her Majesty's Service to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, for submission to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, I would be obliged if you would inform the General Officer commanding Her Majesty's troops, advancing for relief of the garrisons of the Soudan, of this fact, in order that he may be *au fait* with the position. Appointed by Tewfik Pasha (the *soi-disant* ruler of this land) as Governor-General, it is in my limits to apppoint any other person I may select as provisionally Governor-General, subject to the approval of Tewfik Pasha, and to hand over the government to him.—I have, etc.

C. G. GORDON.

KHARTOUM, November 10, 1884.

Sir,—Since the departure, 10th of September, of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, C.M.G., I have kept a daily journal of all events at Khartoum, which contains also my private opinions on certain facts, which, perhaps, it is just as well you should know confidentially. You can, of course, make extracts of all official matter, and will naturally leave my private opinions out in the case of publication. I have already sent five portions of this journal, and now send the sixth portion.—I have, etc.

C. G. GORDON.

LETTERS FROM KHARTOUM.

Two letters which were written by the Austro-Hungarian Consul, Herr Hansal, who was killed along with General Gordon when Khartoum fell, have just reached Vienna. One is dated the 29th of September, 1884, and, the *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says, runs as follows:—

After the departure of the post on the 9th inst., two deputies of the Mahdi appeared at the ramparts of Khartoum and demanded entrance, as they had letters to deliver from the Mahdi to Gordon Pasha, and from the sisters of the mission to me. Entrance into the town being refused them, they handed the papers to the sentinals and repaired to the hostile camp, not far off. The very concise little letters refer to the two envoys, who will communicate with us verbally concerning the situation of the European prisoners. The Mahdi was then at Shatt, four hours' distance from Duem. In his retinue were all the Christian prisoners, thirteen Europeans, twelve Greeks, and eleven Levantines, who have entered as dervishes, into the Mahdi's military service. Yesterday the report spread that an army was approaching from Dongola; but like many other false rumours it was not believed. We heard also that the post party to Dongola had passed Berber without obstacles, and it is hoped that it will arrive safely at Cairo. The Mahdi has by a circular letter called upon the northern tribes to remain loyal to the Government, and to carry on their trade and business peaceably as before. If he be Mahdi, they, as well as the Government, will do homage to him when the time comes, even without war. Twenty-four hours later the two rumours were confirmed. What a joyful Sunday this has been to-day! The inmates of the town were filled with delight when the salute of artillery from the forts announced the approach of the English auxiliaries. Three express messengers brought to General Gordon a letter of Lord Wolseley from Debbeh, dated the 30th of August, advising him of the advance of nine regiments of English and Indians, under five generals, on Berber and Khartoum, besides twenty ironclad gunboats. One ray of hope for our deliverance still beams, then, for us. Long live England! Now at least the lives of so many thousands will be saved, even though their goods and chattels may be lost. It is hoped that we shall or must emigrate soon after the arrival of the English. It is not yet known whether they will take permanent possession of the land, or only effect a general retreat, and abandon the country to its fate.

In a postscript to this letter Herr Hansal writes:—

The most terrific famine imaginable is imminent. The approaching English army has, indeed, scared away all fear of the fanatic barbarians, but hunger will very shortly compel us to relinquish the country, in which an existence suited to mankind has become quite impossible. Not in vain do we pray to God, "Defend us from war, dearth, and famine."

In the second letter, which is dated the 25th of October, Herr Hansal writes:—

I have repeatedly appealed to the Mahdi, but in vain, for the release of our proteges. It is now our duty to find a secure means of leaving this country, where the object of our stay has been defeated. Should we not succeed we shall yield to circumstances, hoping that God will protect us as heretofore. By letters we hear that the Mahdi is not coming with any particularly strong forces. We have nothing to fear in case the troops and the inhabitants of Khartoum remain true to us and keep the town for at least one and a half or two months longer.

Other interesting passages of the letter are the following:—

It has long been an open secret that conspiracies are constantly going on with the chiefs of the Mahdi. The most prominent notabilities of the town, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Kadi, the Mufti, the Mudir, the secretary of Arabi Pasha living in exile here and others, are implicated in the plot, the leaders in which, Hassan Ibrahim Pasha and Said Pasha, were beheaded some time ago. A military sentinel with fixed bayonet walks up and down now before their lodgings; but one will scarcely have the courage at this moment to sentence them to the punishment for high treason. The sanctimonious creatures feign the greatest humility towards the authorities, whom in secret they despise and curse. Should it be possible to establish here a settled Government, Said Mohammed Achmed would have to be sent out of the world. The name of the Mahdi electrifies the natives, and will curb them as long as he lives. After his death the Eastern Soudan will perish in a chaos, unless a civilized Power interferes. The town is blockaded on all sides by the enemy. The enemy seems desirous to take it before the English arrive. He may succeed, if he should make a violent assault; for our troops are diminished by losses, and five steamers are absent at Berber. If the English army does not advance more rapidly, it will arrive too late.

This letter, too, has its postscript, the most important passages whereof run thus:—

From the camp of the insurgents military captives are departing almost daily, chiefly Egyptians, singly or in groups, some in full armour. They describe in gloomy colours the condition of things among the rebels. The combatants receive no wages and no corn. They live exclusively on flesh meat, and epidemics, especially of dysentery, prevail and there are no physicians. The greatest part of the Mahdi's following consists of women, children and slaves. The combatants are no more than 7,000 or 8,000 in number. In their blind hatred of the foreigner they overlook the complete ruin of their own people and country. All who live in the Soudan must accommodate themselves in food, clothing, and religion—in short, in everything—to the old traditional manners and customs. The foreign and modern has no home there. The Mahdi as a reformer has already laid down his dogmas in a new book, a sort of Koran or Gospel. Here we are therefore the Protestants.

BOM BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING MAY 4.

THE political advices continue decidedly pacific in tone, but business as yet scarcely shows the improvement which might have been anticipated in consequence, the adverse position of the money market acting as a strong check not only on a recovery in the values of securities and shares, but in the activity of our export trade. This morning we had advice by wire from Calcutta that the Bank of Bengal had advanced their rates of discount one per cent., and the directors of the Bank of Bombay followed suit this afternoon, making the minimum with both banks 9 per cent. for demand loans secured by Government Paper. Outside, the rates named are 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, nor is accommodation freely available at that, the squeeze in this instance arising from actual paucity of funds, not, as is sometimes the case, from a low state of general credit. Two or three weeks will no doubt see a return towards ease, as the collections of revenue will improve the position of Government finance, and possibly enable them to resume the sale of telegraphic transfers from London, while the imports of Silver are on a scale which will tend to strengthen the hands of the Exchange Banks. In this latter connection the Mint authorities might do something towards relieving the temporary pressure by paying out new coin more rapidly than they have been doing. Within the past fortnight their outturn certainly has increased from about 10 to 15 lakhs weekly, but it is still capable of a considerable further increase, and at a time like the present every additional lakh of rupees put into circulation has a distinct effect on the market.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H O.	Inc.	Rs.	5,23,861
Do. do. branches	Inc.	„	3,77,520
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	9,36,975
Cash Credits undrawn	Dec.	„	3,16,744
Cash Credits	Dec.	„	59,731
Loans	Inc.	„	4,74,223
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	13,87,365
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,50,015
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	20,03,180

The decrease in the Cash Balance, it will be observed, is entirely due to increased trade demands, which amount to upwards of 30 lakhs, while the Government balance is actually larger on the week by 9 lakhs.

EXCHANGE this morning opened with an easier feeling, and a decline in rates looked like setting in. The news of the advance in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount, and afterwards of a like movement with the Bank of Bombay, however, checked the downward tendency, which so far has only attained the extent of a partial 1-32d. reduction in Bank Bills, rates for Private Paper remaining the same as for Saturday. Sellers, however, are not operating at the present level, which they evidently think is not likely to be long maintained. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¼d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 1⅝d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 1 7⁄8d.	„
Francs „ „	2·10½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer on the strength of the pacific advices, as well as slightly higher rates for rupee paper in London. Buyers have come out at Rs. 92¼ for Fours without finding many sellers, but the market is kept in check by the position of money. Fours-and-a-half we quote nominally at Rs. 96.

SHARES are firmer all around, and would unquestionably see much more activity were accommodation for speculative purposes more easily procurable. Bank of Bombay are ¼ per cent. better at Rs. 691¼. Spinning and Weaving Companies are better by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and Press Companies are mostly up by about the same amount. The limited extent of the Cotton crop, however, is a feature adverse to the working of both of these industries. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25 better.

COTTON on the whole has been rather a stupid market to-day. Sellers are making it higher by Rs. 2 per candy, say Rs. 198 for good Bhownuggur and Rs. 204 to Rs. 205 for good Broach, but buyers are by no means keen operators, advices from the Continent being rather dragging in tone, while exchange is somewhat of a difficulty for the moment. Receipts are slightly on the increase, the quantity for the half-week being 28,000 bales, but this still means losing ground heavily as compared with last year, when the figures averaged 85,000 bales a week up to the middle of June.

WHEAT is dull and again a half anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 3-13 for Best White Pessy, Rs. 3-11 per cwt. for No. 1 Club Delhi.

SEEDS are dull all round. Linseed is one anna per cwt. lower, being now obtainable at Rs. 5-11 bazaar terms. Rapeseed we quote at Rs. 5-13 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-14½ for Red Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are quieter, and about 1s. 3d. per ton lower. Not so much in ready tonnage nor in the rates at which steamers are offered from home, but it is evident owners are much more anxious for business, and will eventually be prepared to accept a reduction. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	30s.	30s.
Open Charter	30s.	28s. 9d. to 30s.
Havre		30s.
Antwerp	28s. 9d.	30s.
Marseilles	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	40s.	40s.

COALS are dull, with very few buyers. Cardiff to arrive has been offering at Rs. 16½ alongside without bringing out offers, and Davison's has dropped to Rs. 15.

PIECE-GOODS are dull and inactive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	691¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	8.0
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	91

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	90
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	635
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	140
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	645
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	810	500	400	..	405
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	650
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	160
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	520
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	..	805
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	405
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,319	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	907½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,425
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	615
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	975xd
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	180
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	515
NalgaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	95
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	455
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	160
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	105
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		585
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	625
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	570

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	190-8-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do, New Shares	61	£18	6-5-0	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	750
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	2500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41½	180
Colaba Press Co.	500	1380	1,380	Rs. 600	700
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,185
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	130
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	322½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	147½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	100	455
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	620
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	760

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd May, as compared with the statement of the 25th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 25. Rs.	May 2. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00 000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,45,848	55,69,712
do. do. at Branches	11,63,627	15,41,147
Other Deposits	1,99,81,297	1,90,44,322
Post Bills	16,983	18,651
Cash Credits undrawn	5,82,131	2,65,387
	3,92,89,886	3,89,39,219
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,05,006	48,05,006
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	29,51,059	28,94,328
Loans, on Security of do.	38,85,363	43,59,586
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,013	1,722
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,39,16,566	1,53,03,931
Stamps	29,239	29,201
Dead Stock Rs. 5,66,781 Amt. applied in reduction..2,55,000	3,11,781	3,11,781
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,08,537	1,58,522
Cash and Currency Notes	1,30,78,322	1,10,75,142
	3,92,89,886	3,89,39,219

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 3.

Johnson, Lieut., R.A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Boadley, Lieut., 2nd Gl. Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Reid, Lieut.-Col., R.A., on duty, from Madras.

MAY 4.

Ducat, Lieut., Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.
Walter, Lieut., 19th N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Phelps, Col., Comy.-Gen., on duty, to Poona.

May 4.

Ben, Col., 1st Bel. L. I., to join, to Jacobabad.
Smith, Capt., Pol. Dept., on leave, to Sawantwadi.
Reid, Lieut.-Col., R.A., on duty, to Agra.
Bruce, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, to Kirkee.
Leadu, Capt., 2nd Regt. M. N. I., on duty, to Saugor.
Mayne, Capt., Comd. H. E. the Governor's Body-guard, on duty, to Poona.
Waymouth, Lieut., on duty, to Calcutta.
Cuningham, Lieut.-Col., Staff, to join, to Deesa.
Walter, Lieut., 19th N. I., on duty, to Deesa.
Magrath, Lieut.-Col., Comst.-Genl., on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 5.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at head-quarters on Thursday next the 7th inst. at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Vol. F. W. Stock having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to A Company.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant. B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street, has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay

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VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

MR. N. LAZARUS' SPECTACLES.

MR. C. G. Hind, District Engineer, Agra, writes : Mr. Lazarus, after testing my sight, supplied me with spectacles about a year ago, and it gives me much pleasure to say that I am very pleased with them. I have always found them comfortable, and my eyes were never distressed by reading for hours together.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Occulist-Optician,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

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AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

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Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano...... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... „ 36 „ „ or „ 82
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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—April 11, at Falkoners, Baldslow-road, Hastings, the wife of Archibald William Harrison, late 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

INGRAM—April 11, at Steyning, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R B Ingram, of a daughter.

SCOTT—April 6, at 17, Manchester-street, the wife of Ross Scott, B C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERRY—HOLMAN—April 9, at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev Canon Carver, D D, William Henry Atkin Berry, of Woodville-gardens, Barnes, elder son of the late William Berry, of Northpark, Croydon, to Louisa, third daughter of W L Holman of Murree, Punjab, India.

HAMMICK—SCHNEIDER—April 9, at Wateringbury Church, Kent, by the Rev Sir St Vincent L Hammick, Bart (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev Spencer W Phillips, Vicar of Wateringbury, Stephen Hammick, Bombay Civil Service, to Constance, only daughter of Major-General Schneider, Bombay Staff Corps.

HUMPHREYS—SPOTTISWOODE—April 8, at St Mary's, Oatlands, by the Rev G Bowes Watson, Vicar, Francis Rowland Humphreys, L R C P, &c, of 79 Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill, to Cecilia Mainie, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Spottiswoode, 37th B N I.

HUTCHINSON—TOUCH—April 9, at St Stephen's Church, Westbournepark, by the Rev Flavel Cook, D D, assisted by the Rev Canon Stevenson, D D, the Rev T S Hutchinson, M A, Clerical Secretary of the London City Mission, youngest son of the late Lieut-Colonel George Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, to Fanny, third daughter of Major-General J G Touch, Madras Staff Corps.

POWLES—HERKLOTS—April 8, at St Augustine's, Queen's-gate, by the Rev R R Chope, Vicar, Allen Henry Powles, eldest son of the late Rev Henry C Powles, to Lydia Laura Margaret, younger daughter of the late Deideric Herklots, and granddaughter of the late John Deideric Herklots, of Berhampore, India.

REID—FLOWER—April 8, at the parish church, Stratford-on-Avon, by the Rev J B Cane, M A, of Weston Rectory, Notts, assisted by the Rev G Arbuthnot, M A, Vicar, the Rev Arthur Morse Reid, M A, Rector of Merton, Norfolk, and youngest surviving son of the late Lestoc Robert Reid, BCS, to Agnes Celina second daughter of Edgar Flower, The Hill, Stratford-on-Avon

DEATHS.

COOPER—April 5, at East-hill House, Colchester, Elizabeth, widow of Captain A M Cooper, 52nd Regiment M N I, and eldest daughter of the late Major-General Borthwick, R A, aged 81.

GOLDNEY—March 24, at Brighton, Donald, second dearly-loved son of Captain T H Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 6.

HICKS—April 1, at Kingsthorpe, Exmouth, Robert Pridham Hicks, Esq, late of the H E I C M S, Madras.

LANDERS—April 6, at Bryanston-street, Portman-square, General J E Landers, aged 82.

McCAUSLAND—April 3, at 5, Albany-terrace, Worcester, Lieut George Henry McCausland, 2nd Battalion 14th (West Yorks) Regiment, P W O, youngest son of Marcus S H McCausland, Esq, aged 23.

NICOLL—March 15, suddenly, at Fort Beaufort, South Africa, Arthur Augustus, second son of Lieut-General H Nicoll, late B S C.

NORRIS—April 7, in Paris, Moraston Ormerod Norris, Assistant Engineer, P W D, India, son of the late J E Norris, Esq, Hereford, aged 27.

ROGERS—April 10, at Great Dunmow, Essex, the Rev Alexander John Rogers, retired Chaplain H M I S, and late Vicar of Lindsell, Essex, aged 69.

SANDOZ—April 6, at 27, Magdalen-terrace, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Ann, widow of Fred Sandoz, late of the India Audit Office, aged 82.

STIRLING—April 6, at Bedford, Louisa, fifth daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel William Stirling, H E I C S.

SULLIVAN—April 5, at Pewsey, Wilts, Denis Herbert fifth son of Henry E Sullivan, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, aged 18.

TOMBS—April 7, at Sunnylands, Dalwood, Devon, Edward T Tombs, fourth son of the late Major-General J Tombs, B L C, aged 69.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1885.

TO-DAY's news about the Anglo-Russian negotiations, if still pacific, is just a little confusing. It was the *Daily News* which the other day told us that the Czar was anxious for the arbitration proposed by the British Government. It is now the *Daily News* which says that the reply of the Russian Government to this proposal has been received, that its tenour is conciliatory, and that the Cabinet have favourably considered it. The *Times*, however, represents the reply of the Russian Government in a quite other light. The British proposals, it says, are deemed acceptable as a basis for further negotiations, but the proposal to submit the Penjdeh affair to arbitration is rejected as being incompatible with the honour of the Russian army. We do not know what particular proposals are regarded at St. Petersburg as affording a basis for negotiation, but if the Russian Government think it incompatible with the honour of their army to refer to arbitration a matter of fact upon which both parties are hopelessly at issue, they must either be monstrously sensitive, or extremely doubtful as to the aspect that their case would present if it were submitted to an arbitrator. A dispassionate inquiry into General Komaroff's conduct, we suspect, would reveal a good many things which the Russian Government would not particularly desire to proclaim. The question might be asked, for instance, by what authority he summoned the Afghans to retire, not from the left bank of the Khusk alone, but from the right bank of the Murghab as well. It would also be asked how it was that he insisted on the Afghans remaining in Penjdeh if, as he contended, he had heard nothing of the agreement of the 17th March, by which they were bound to retain their positions. An arbitration would supply the only available means of deciding between General Komaroff and witnesses on our side who flatly contradict him, and whom for very good reasons we are inclined to believe, even though our belief reflects somewhat on the honour of the Russian army.

WE printed a day or two since an abridgement of a Government Resolution on municipal taxation in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1883-4. A very cursory inspection of the Resolution would show that it is a document of no perfunctory nature, and one as different as possible from the products of a process which a cynical philosopher of our times has hit off in the phrase "having the honour to be." The pages which are devoted to the incidence of municipal taxation in the Bombay Presidency, especially as it affects goods in transit, deal in a statesmanlike way with a matter of serious interest, and we shall be much mistaken if some substantial and immediate results do not arise out of the monitions of the Provincial Government on this subject. The Resolution, indeed, is very largely conceived in an admonitory mood. Even our Municipality, which some of us would like to consider the model of a zealous and regular and well-ordered Municipality, does not escape censure. It was convened eighty-six times in the year, and met only sixty-three times, and thereupon the Governor in Council observes that the amount of spirit shown by a considerable portion of the Corporation could not be considered very exemplary. It may be hoped that the rebuke will be taken seriously to heart by those whom it concerns. "The absent are always wrong," in a sense much wider than that which the old saying is meant to convey ; they surely give a handle to the enemies of local government, who would have half their case ready proved for them, if only they could find in such incidents as that pointed out in the Government Resolution a proof that there is no spontaneous and real municipal life in the country. That part of the case, however, is by no means favoured by the general conclusions of the Resolution. The elected members of the mofussil city municipalities, we are told, have generally shown a zealous interest in their duties. With this fact must be related the strong and almost unanimous testimony which recent reports have yielded to the active interest which the rural electors have shown in the local elections, and in the eagerness with which candidates have come forward—"reached forward" we might almost say—for the seats allotted to elective members. The full justification for recent reforms in this respect has yet to come ; but thus far no serious evidence has been tendered in deprecation of the extension of local self-government, which was at one time looked upon with strange fears and misgivings.

The chapters in the Resolution which relate to the revision of the schedules of taxation and to the illegitimate levy of octroi are most interesting and important. It is to be regretted that the process of revision has made such small advance during the year reported on. In the small town of Barsi, indeed, a house tax has been substituted for an octroi duty, and in three other small towns the levy of octroi has ceased. In some of the towns there have been some slight re-adjustments of municipal taxation, and the Government notice with special satisfaction the discontinuance of duties at Sukkur on wheat, oil seeds, and metals, which have unquestionably to a large extent been levied on goods in transit. But in all this there is slow and small progress, and it must be inferred from the fact that no special report has been received, in answer to a Government Resolution asking for information as to which of the taxes open to objection are still levied, that matters remain almost in *statu quo*. The Commissioner for the Southern Division, indeed, intimates that with one exception all these objectionable taxes have been abolished. But the Governor in Council meets this assertion with discriminating scepticism. Even, he says, if all taxes which have been specially condemned have been removed from the schedules, it is improbable that all important articles of trade are exempt from duty. "So long," the Resolution continues, "as octroi is levied on these articles, it is hopeless to expect it to be confined to such as are consumed by the population which benefits by municipal administration." Here, it will at once be seen, one of the most serious disadvantages of the octroi system is signalized. It is a method of taxation which has little beyond absolute necessity to recommend it, and even that plea is not available when, the octroi being levied on raw produce destined for manufacture and subsequent re-exportation, it becomes in reality a transit duty, with the superadded evils which, in the view of any economist, are attached to imposts upon raw material. The operations of the system, perhaps, are not attended with equal mischief in all directions. The principle of refunding—of drawbacks, to use the term more familiar at home—provides a practical security against injustice. In Bombay, for instance, while five lakhs of rupees were last year levied on grain, nearly four lakhs were refunded. But it would be absurd to plead this in justification of the system. It would be more reasonable, rather, to find in this huge refunding—amounting to nearly four times the net proceeds of the impost—proof of the anomalousness of the duty. Still, so long as a fair case can be made out for the duty on the ground that it is necessary, and that no more convenient form of taxation can be found to replace it, even the large local duty on wheat must be borne with. The Governor in Council intimates that while the commercial public are satisfied with the present arrangements the Government will not press for an abolition of the duty on wheat. But it is just possible that before long the burden of proof in regard to the necessity of a duty which affects one of the most important items in local trade will be thrown upon those who administer it.

But it is elsewhere than in Bombay that the real evils of the octroi system are detected. It is perfectly clear, the Resolution points out, that enormous excesses are levied in the form of duties on articles which are re-exported either in their original form or after some process of manufacture. The evils that result from this are twofold. In the first place a grievous injustice is done to the consumer of the re-exported commodity. It is he who has to pay the duty, and something besides. This obviously means that some one at a distance is made a contributor to the revenue of a municipality of which he is not a citizen, and from whose expenditure he derives no possible benefit. The other evil falls within the community itself in which this anomalous method of taxation is resorted to. It hampers trade by increasing prices. For the expedient of refunds is a very imperfect safeguard against the octroi being converted into a transit duty, the simple truth being that the traders or manufacturers will not always ask for the refunds to which they are entitled. Theirs is a shortsighted view of the matter, but it is their belief that the best way to recoup themselves is by making the purchaser pay. As the Resolution shrewdly puts it, there may be no immediate loss, but there is a restriction on the development of trade the importance of which many of them do not appreciate. The mischief obviously cannot much longer be left unrepaired. There is something almost barbaric in an anomaly whose inexpediency and injustice are so apparent. The strong terms of reprobation in which the Resolution deals with the abuses of the octroi system lead to the hope that they will not much longer be suffered.

SOME one thought that there was nothing absurd in telegraphing from Bombay on the 13th April that a local contemporary had stated that "all reports regarding the results of the conference between the Ameer and the Viceroy must be purely conjectural, and that it was unlikely that Lord Dufferin would afford the public any information on the subject in the present critical position of affairs." There is just this element of truth in this wonderful statement, and that is that no one—for good reason we are quite sure—was so industrious in disseminating "purely conjectural" reports as our contemporary. For good reason we say, because for some days after our account of the result of the negotiations was published his correspondent was absolutely and entirely dependent upon his imagination for his facts in relation to that matter. He was not alone in this respect, it is true. He was no worse off, for instance, than the correspondent of the *Times*, who on the 12th of April telegraphed from Rawal Pindi that "with respect to the details of the negotiations that had taken place between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer, nothing is or will probably for some time be known." The strange thing, so far as our Bombay contemporary is concerned, is that only two days after announcing that nothing had been disclosed, or was likely to be disclosed, it gave currency to what it described as "a valuable despatch, indicating the lines of the agreement made between Abdul Rahman and Lord Dufferin." The lines were very thinly traced indeed, but there was a mark here and there which indicated that they were not conjectural, though it is with as ample a knowledge of their origin as of the origin of our own report that we now say that they very inadequately cover the range of discussion and of agreement. To any one who had read our own account of the negotiations our contemporary's "valuable despatch" would read only as a tardy, imperfect, and superfluous confirmation of what the *Bombay Gazette* had already made known, throughout England as well as throughout India. This protest against the acceptance of our correspondent's message reminds us of the story told by an American humourist of a journal which was once in similar plight to our contemporary's. Another paper had obtained exclusive possession of the details of some *cause célèbre*, and the less fortunate journal apologised for its deficiency by announcing :—"The case was tried yesterday, but the details are unfit for publication. We therefore withhold them to-day, but shall probably publish them to-morrow." Only in this particular instance the explanation would have been—"All accounts of the negotiations at Rawal Pindi are purely conjectural. We therefore publish none, but shall probably print one—whenever we can get it."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

WE have reached the eve of Primrose Day again, and this year the Beaconsfield *fête* day will be celebrated more generally and enthusiastically than ever, for notwithstanding all the elaborate war preparations of the Government, there has grown up a suspicion that Mr. Gladstone, unless kept up to the mark by the force of public opinion, will bring the Central Asian incident to an end by giving way to Russia. It is obvious that the Russian Government, which stood aghast itself at first on hearing of General Komaroff's audacious coup at Penjdeh, fearing England would instantly declare war, is now quite reassured. The apologetic statement that Komaroff had withdrawn his troops from the Penjdeh oasis after "repulsing" the Afghans was evidently made merely to serve a purpose. Grown bolder by finding how many insults may be offered to England with impunity, the Russians now boldly accuse Sir Peter Lumsden and his staff of having advised the Afghans to provoke a quarrel at Penjdeh, and, having thus justified the action of their general, they boldly avow that he has seized the fruits of his victory. Mr. Gladstone announced last night that a "provisional" Russian administration has been established at Penjdeh, so that that place has now ceased to be Afghan territory. It seems probable, too, that there are now no Afghans left to the north of the Paropamisus, and that the Russians hold the whole of the debateable country up to the crest of the mountains. This is the only way of explaining the otherwise unaccountable and humiliating flight of Sir P. Lumsden and his escort from Gulran across the hills, in the midst of a terrible snowstorm, to Persian territory. Apparently, the English Commissioner's instructions did not allow him to throw himself into Herat, and he has, therefore, taken refuge in Persia. Another, and by no means improbable, version of his retreat is that the Afghans themselves near Herat, convinced by the only argument they understand of the superior strength of Russia, have thrown off their allegiance to an Ameer whose rule they never liked and whom the English seem too weak to help, and are willing to hand Herat itself over to the Russian general if he only chooses to advance. Meanwhile, Mr. Gladstone talks complacently of continuing negotiations for fixing the boundary, and the Ministerial papers tell us that these negotiations have taken a pacific turn, thanks to the conciliatory disposition of the Russian Government. The Emperor's letter, however, suggesting the necessity of a prompt and simple arrangement, reads to me more like an ultimatum than an attempt at conciliation. Russia holds the land in dispute, but she graciously consents to discuss whom it ought to belong to, if England ceases complaining and practically accepts the conditions laid down by Russia six months ago. I cannot see how it is possible that any mixed Commission can now come to a peaceful settlement, for the irritation on both sides is so intense that the Russian and English officers on the frontier contradict one another regarding the simplest matters of fact. It has really become a question whether, as regards the action of Penjdeh, we are to believe our own officers or the Russians, and the same question would recur as to every point of discussion. If then, the negotiations are bound to fail, is our Government prepared to take prompt action to defend Afghanistan ? The Russians are ready. It is computed that even now they could place 20,000 men before Herat after a week's march. If they get a month's delay, this force can be doubled. Will they consent, as a preliminary to the progress of negotiations, to withdraw their outposts to Merv and Sarrakhs, and will they make no complaint of an advance on our part to Kandahar ? If so, it might be possible to negotiate on equal terms. But, if they keep Komaroff where he is, they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by delay. The news from India is obscure and perplexing. The Bombay Association keeps on feeding the English press with telegrams assuring England of the boundless loyalty of the natives of India. Why protest so much ? Surely nobody expected that disloyalty would raise its head in India till after our army had been defeated by the Russians ; and that, thank Heaven, has not happened yet. It is not native loyalty, however, let it be as sincere as it may, that will drive back the hosts of Russia. Lord Dufferin knows this as well as anybody, and I cannot help cherishing a secret hope that he is not wasting time, and that, having the control of the telegraph to Quetta in his hands, he is simply keeping back news as to the advance of the first division of the British army from Pishin for the defence of Herat. It seems inconceivable that the Afghan Ameer, if he is so shrewd and able a man as he gets the credit of being, should be idling away the days at Peshawur if he did not know that arrangements were being carried out for the effectual defence of the northern frontier of his kingdom.

If we may believe the *Morning Post*, the Prime Minister crossed the floor of the House after Lord Randolph Churchill had concluded his speech of Monday evening advocating the abandonment of the Soudan, and warmly congratulated the noble lord. Journalists who were in the House at the time tell me that this incident is purely imaginary. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Gladstone ought to feel deeply grateful to Lord Randolph for having shown, in the first speech he has made since his return from India, that he is still a breeder of debate in the ranks of the Opposition, through the perverse delight he takes in stating novel opinions formed on the spur of the moment, without the slightest regard for the views previously expressed, or the engagements entered into, by the recognized leaders of the Conservative party. It is a very easy thing for Lord Randolph, enjoying as he does a position of unlimited freedom and no responsibility, to make his appearance in the House of Commons after four months' absence from England, and to take advantage of the public weariness of campaigning in the Soudan to lay down the policy that we ought to clear out of that worthless country as quickly as possible. But this reckless talk is not statesmanship. No doubt, the waste of life caused by the deadly climate of the Soudan has already been very great, and will be still more serious in the coming months at and near Suakim. I grant, too, that the best regiments of the British army might be better employed than in fighting the Arabs of the desert or guarding the navvies engaged in the construction of a railway leading from Suakim to nowhere. General Graham has intensified the disgust felt in this country with this miserable war by what is generally confessed to be his inefficient handling of the splendid force entrusted to his charge. When we remember what was accomplished by Sir H. Stewart's 2,000 men, we cannot but believe that a similar lightly equipped force would have made short work of Osman Digma, who, after vigorously assailing the massive square formation in which General Graham's army marched against him, has now disappeared into the hills and eluded all pursuit. Indeed, General Graham is now, after the waste of a month, endeavouring to raise a camel corps on the pattern of Stewart's. Meanwhile, the work of constructing the railway proceeds very slowly indeed. Ten miles have not yet been covered, though the country is level and open as far as Tambouk. Within the next fifty miles inland the line has to climb a height of very nearly 3,000 feet. Lord Hartington seems to expect that the railway will be carried as far as Ariab, one hundred miles from Berber, before September, when operations on the Upper Nile can be renewed, but what prospect is there that this expectation can now be fulfilled ? Again, what purpose does our Government propose to accomplish by going to Berber and Khartoum ? It hesitates even to grant protection to the friendly tribes near Suakim, so that it must still contemplate scuttling as soon as the fall of Khartoum has been avenged. If we are to scuttle, then I agree with Lord R. Churchill that we had better clear out now without further waste of precious lives and money. But would the reputation of England be raised if our statesmen were to give the world such an example of instability of purpose ? Would Egypt be secured against invasion if the Mahdi were left free to reorganize his shattered forces ? No, we have put ourselves under an obligation to establish order in the Soudan, and we must do the work at any cost. Of course, the happiest solution of the difficulty would be for us to send Turkish troops to relieve our own, and this might have been done long ago but for Mr. Gladstone's intelligible reluctance to invite the "anti-human" Turkish Government to become his ally. But necessity knows no law, and it is pretty clear that an arrangement between England and Turkey has been quietly concluded. In fact, the Sultan is master of the situation. He can open or keep shut the Dardanelles without consulting any of the European Powers, and England cannot strike Russia in her weakest port without obtaining the Sultan's permission for her fleet to enter the Black Sea. What is more, she requires that permission in order even to protect her own merchant shipping in the Black Sea. There are, it is said, at present 200 English ships at Odessa and other ports, which, in the event of war breaking out, would be entirely at the mercy of the Russian fleet unless the Sultan is on our side. Turkey, then, is our one indispensable ally, and much may be forgiven Mr. Gladstone if, however slowly and painfully, he has brought himself at last to perceive this truth, and is willing to become the legitimate successor of Palmerston and Beaconsfield in carrying out a really national policy.

The one-sided nature of the neutralisation of the Black Sea has increased the anxiety felt in this country as to the possible consequences of neutralising the Suez Canal. The French Government has cunningly taken advantage of the meeting in Paris of a convention to regulate the navigation of the Canal in order to re-assert the principle of international control. The Canal, M. Barrère contends, cannot be free unless the European Powers themselves guard it and all its approaches, including the fresh-water canals issuing from the Nile near Cairo. Sir Richard Cross last night took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the motion for going into committee on the Egyptian Loan Bill to propose an amendment requiring the Government to submit the Suez Canal convention to the House before sanctioning it. In the debate an important speech was made by Mr. Norwood, the shipowner, who reminded the House of the neglect of commercial interests shown by the Government in its negotiations with M. Lesseps, and pointed out that the three mile limit of neutral water along the coast of Egypt would, if that country were placed under international protection, afford plenty of room for the fleets of all our enemies to take refuge in. Lord R. Churchill came to the help of the Government again with a rambling speech, stuffed full of jeers at the leaders of the Conservative party, but the general sense of the House was so strongly evidenced that the Government was obliged to give way, and to promise that the draft convention and protocols should be laid before Parliament for discussion.

The success of the Prince of Wales's visit to Ireland has now been placed beyond doubt by the enthusiastic reception given him in "rebel Cork." The Nationalist papers persist in saying that it is only a small minority of the people who join in welcoming the Prince, but all the efforts of Mr. Parnell's most brutal followers have failed to excite any serious counter-demonstration to the greetings of the loyalists. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Harrington have distinguished themselves by trying to induce the populace to insult the Prince ; but, except at Mallow, they have had no success in creating a disturbance. It is impossible to blame those gentlemen for doing all they can to spoil the effect of the Royal visit. They get their living by agitation, and they naturally look upon the Prince as having come to Ireland to take the bread out of their mouths. It is to be hoped that the loyalists will take courage now they have discovered, to their own surprise, how widespread and deep is the feeling of loyalty among the English people, and that they will not henceforth allow themselves to be dictated to and overridden by a section of the population whose power consists chiefly in unlimited audacity.

J. M. M.

JOTTINGS FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

A VERY sad accident happened here last Friday evening. The Rev. Mr. Jones was driving his daughter and two other ladies home, when through some cause or another the horse became restive, and after a few preliminary rearings, bolted and upset the whole party. One lady appears to have been wholly incapacitated from any action, good or bad, by the suddenness of the shock, and remained where she fell in the ditch ; another of the ladies had her nose broken, and her face severely cut. She, too, was much stunned, and was unable to take action in procuring assistance for Mr. Jones, who lay senseless and to all intents and purposes lifeless.

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But (here a special paragraph, please, Mr. Editor) Miss Jones, the heroine of this unhappy occurrence, although with broken arm and sprained ancle and severely injured knee, at once with wonderful courage and devotion started at such a run as her hurts would let her accomplish, to fetch assistance for her father. Fortunately she found Mr. Nugent at home, and that gentleman procured the help of the Governor's bandsmen, who carried Mr. Jones home on a cot, while his brave daughter struggled home unassisted to get all things in readiness for him. When one further hears that that young lady, in spite of her own severe hurts, twice accomplished the ascent and descent of the steep hill on which the accident occurred, and then submitted to having her arm set, so silently courageous that not until the next morning was her father even aware that she had sustained any injury whatsoever, perhaps The Child may be excused for troubling you again so speedily with his very highest, most immense note of admiration.

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Unfortunately Mr. Jones has suffered serious hurt. They say that two ribs are broken, and the greatest solicitude is felt everywhere on the hill both for him and his daughter. Many ladies, too numerous to mention, have at once come forward to offer their services as nurses.

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I do not feel disposed to mix this matter up with the lighter themes that generally engage my pen, but I hope to have much to relate in a few days to an anxious and expectant world, if so be that that other own correspondent does not anticipate me. That firm has no connection with

THE CHILD

TELEGRAMS.

SETTLEMENT OF THE *BOSPHORE EGYPTIEN* AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MAY 3.

Nubar Pasha, in accordance with the arrangement made by the British Protectorate, has tendered an apology to the French Consul-General in regard to the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien*.

Diplomatic intercourse, which had been suspended since the 24th April, has been resumed between France and Egypt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PEACEFUL ASPECT OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The *Daily News* in a leading article to-day announces that the reply of the Russian Government to the British despatch has been received, and that its tenour is conciliatory. It is announced on the same authority that at a Cabinet Council held on Saturday the reply was considered favourably.

The *Times* of to-day in a leading article says that while the Russian Government is willing to treat the British proposals as the basis for further negotiations, it is still deemed incompatible with the honour of the Russian Army that the events of the 30th March should be submitted to arbitration. As an alternative course the *Times* states that the withdrawal of Russian troops from the positions occupied by General Komaroff may be suggested pending the delimitation of the frontier.

LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley will remain at Suakim for a week.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 4.

The mail brings no news of any interest from Tongking or Formosa.

The Chinese Government have issued a decree declaring the cessation of hostilities and recalling the Chinese forces across the frontiers.

The Chinese are jubilant at the peace proposals, and consider them as being a victory for the Chinese Government.

Indignation has been caused at the action of Admiral Courbet towards the Chinese prisoners of war, 900 of whom were captured on board a British steamer. Fifty prisoners tried to escape, but several were shot in the attempt, and fourteen, who were recaptured, were shot next morning on shore.

WATCHING THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian fleet in the China seas is actively watched by the British men-of-war. The Merlin and another gun-boat are watching the Gonorstay, which was waiting at Tientsin for a pilot.

The Russian man-of-war Minin has gone on to Batavia, as she was too big to be docked at Singapore.

THE DEFENCES OF SINGAPORE.

The defences of Singapore are being gradually strengthened and torpedoes laid down. There are three men-of-war stationed at the port.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Governor-General in Council, replying to the proposal to form a Volunteer Reserve in Calcutta, accepts the tendered services with much satisfaction, and conveys his thanks to the gentlemen comprising the meeting and those who have expressed their wish to join the Reserve Battalion. The number already on the roll is 300, and it is expected to reach a much higher figure very shortly.

THE WEATHER.

A thunderstorm, accompanied with heavy rain, passed over the city at noon to-day. The public health is good.

PUNJAB NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 4.

His Honour Sir Charles Aitchison was to reach Lahore from Quettah yesterday evening.

Colonel G. Wolseley, A.-D.-C. to the Queen, rejoins his appointment as Adjutant-General of the Lahore Division at once.

Mr. Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon, Assistant Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave. His duties will be conducted during his absence by Mr. B. L. Glover, Superintendent of the Horse-breeding in the North-West Provinces and Rajputana.

Mr. W. O. Clark, C. S., who has been on special duty in the Punjab Secretariat, acts temporarily as Divisional Judge at Amritsar. Mr. L. Dane continuing to act as Duputy Commissioner at Lahore. Mr. Clarke will probably revert to district work in June, and Mr. Dane will then act most likely as Registrar of the Chief Court during the absence of Mr. Gordon Walker, on leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 2.

The Hall line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here this morning.

MAY 4.

The Anchor line steamer California arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅜
4½ „ „	75¼
3 „ Consols for account	96
3½ „ Sterling Loan	97
4½ „ French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50

Arrival—Monte Rosa.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, May 3.

10 p.m.	79·7

MONDAY, May 4.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	85·5
4 p.m.	85·8

H. E. the Governor has, we hear, accepted the Presidentship of the St. John's Ambulance Association (Bombay), while Lady Reay will be happy to take the ladies' classes under her patronage.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR left Bandora for Baroda suddenly on Sunday night, in a special train, with Her Highness the Maharanee and about 850 followers. The Maharanee's illness took a serious turn on Sunday at noon, and her removal to Baroda was resolved upon. Her Highness drove to the station in a carriage, followed by the Bombay agent, Dr. Bhalchundra, and others. During the afternoon Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, Messrs. D. B. Pitale, Rowjee Bhaskerjee, Nathooram D. Barodekur, W. N. Loch, Acting Collector of Tanna, Wamonrao Damoderjee, Ballock Dixon, the Traffic Superintendent, and other officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, called at the Gaekwar's residence to inquire after Her Highness' health. Dr. Cook attended in the morning and afternoon. At the Bandora station a company of the Tanna Police presented arms, and the departure was strictly private, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao B. Pitale only being present.

IT is announced, says the *Home News*, that the next number of the *Fortnightly Review* will contain an article from the pen of Sir Lepel Griffin, "whose conspicuous absence from the Rawul Pindi Durbar has been much noticed in this country. Sir Lepel Griffin, is in a position to give his readers the largest experience available about the actual condition of Afghanistan. Moreover—and this is an important factor in the present situation—he must be acquainted, if anyone, with the character of Abdurrahman Khan, which has abundantly confirmed the wisdom of the selection by the Agent-General for Central India."

"ATLAS" writes in the *World* :—"I believe that Lord Dufferin has warned the Government that if war breaks out now, there is reason to fear that Russia has sufficient forces in the front to march upon and capture Herat long before English and Indian troops could arrive. If therefore we are to have war, the first great task lying before the Anglo-Indian army will be the recapture of Herat."

ONE of the home papers remarks that, among the lists of students who have been called to the Inns of Court, which regularly appear in the papers at this time, there is an extraordinary increase of Indian names. Legal studies seem to offer an almost exclusive attraction for native visitors to England. Among the latest names are those of Mr. Sethna, the secretary of the Northbrook Club, and Mr. M. Bhownuggree, on the committee of the same club, at whose recent lecture on Indian education Mr. Matthew Arnold presided.

THE mail brings the news that Major-General Christopher Palmer Rigby, F.R.G.S., late Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, died in London on April 14. He entered the Bombay Army in 1836, and served at Aden in 1840 and two following years, being present during the repulse of two attempts by the Arabs to recapture it. In 1843 he was appointed an assistant in the Deccan Revenue Survey and Assessment, and in 1847 was nominated Western Bheel Agent in Khandish, and also assistant magistrate. He was appointed to the post of president of the Military and Civil Examination Committee of the Presidency in 1854, and superintendent of bazaars and police and cantonment magistrate at Poona in 1856. In that year and the following he was employed on the staff during the Persian expedition and the subsequent occupation of the island of Karrack. He afterwards commanded the garrison of Bushire during the expedition to Borazjoon, and later on was appointed superintendent of bazaars with the field force, magistrate of Bushire, staff officer to the garrison, and Assistant Civil Commissioner of Bushire and Karrack. He was promoted to a captaincy in the 16th Bombay Native Infantry in 1850, became major in the Bombay Staff Corps in 1862, lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and retired with the rank of major-general in 1867. He was appointed Agent for the East India Company at Zanzibar in March, 1858, and her Majesty's Consul there in December of the same year, but resigned in 1867.

A TEHERAN correspondent telegraphs that the papers found in Ayoub Khan's rooms confirm unmistakeably the suspicions of his complicity in anti-English intrigues in Herat, which led to his arrest. He is now closely confined in the citadel of Teheran. The Russian authorities are using all their influence to obtain his release.

THE *Times* publishes a statement that the Canadian Government has been asked whether the assistance offered by the colony for war with the Mahdi will be forthcoming in the event of war with the Czar. The answer is, as might have been expected from the men of the Dominion, satisfactory. We are accordingly assured of a large supply of first-class recruits from across the Atlantic when we need them. But the *Times'* writer warns us that we must not expect trained soldiers. The Canadian militia are "splendid raw material," but they are little more. It would need six months' embodiment and two or three months in the field to develop their fine soldierly qualities to the utmost. The moral plainly is, that the necessary legislative steps in England and the Dominion should be at once taken for enlisting a number of them forthwith. Our home population has never sufficed in our great wars to feed our armies. We have had either directly to hire foreign mercenaries or to subsidize our allies. We shall have to pay for the Canadian troops ourselves if we take them; but they will fight for the flag as no mere hirelings would do.

THE *St. James Gazette* writes :—"The Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to be in excellent health and best of spirits. The presence of the Russians on his borders has not sufficed to depress him. His talk is of green fields. He dilates on the improvements in agriculture which he is going to introduce into his country; and pays particular attention to those useful agricultural implements, the mountain guns which have been presented to him. He gets photographed occasionally, and he drives about wearing the Order of the Star of India. All this is very idyllic; but it does not wholly allay the anxiety which is felt everywhere about the Ameer's 'attitude.' So far as we know the Ameer is still master of the situation. He is still at liberty to decide whether he will call in our armies to support him, whether he will try a little fighting on the frontier unaided, to 'accentuate his position' as an independent prince, or whether he will throw us over and make it up with the Russians. At any rate he does not yet seem to have given us permission to move into one end of his dominions, though our foes are fast pushing on at the other."

ACCORDING to a private letter which has been received from a German merchant residing at Tiflis, and which is dated the 27th of March, the Russians, at the beginning of that month had rather more than 10,000 men between Merv and the Afghan frontier. These were distributed as follows :—Between Sarrakhs and Pul-i-Khatun, 1,000 Cossacks and 2,200 infantry; between Sarrakhs and the Murghab, 2,000 troops of mixed arms; and between Merv and the old frontier, 4,000 infantry, with 16 guns and 1,000 Turkoman horse. The telegraph line was completed as far as Merv, and was being continued along the Murghab River. Reinforcements were, at the time of writing, being daily despatched eastwards from Tiflis and Stavropol to Tarki and Derbend for transport across the Caspian; and in the Caucasus and Armenia 35,000 men and 180 guns were reported to be under orders. The writer of this letter could not say how many men had already left Tiflis, as he had for some days been absent from the city, where, upon his return, he found extraordinary activity. The Russian military authorities were taking pains to conceal the movement of troops. The correspondent wrote under the impression that, ere the arrival of his letter in England, the two countries would be at war. He adds that the struggle would be unpopular save among military men and contractors who would benefit by it; but that the general impression in Tiflis was that Russia was at last about to make her long-threatened dash at India. Supposing this gentleman's information to be correct, General Komaroff was on the 30th ult. within 150 miles of a telegraph station, and could communicate with St. Petersburg in about twenty-four hours.

SELDOM, says the *World*, has a member of Parliament received so genuine and general a welcome as Lord Randolph Churchill, who, after his four months' absence, returned to his usual seat in the House of Commons. The benefit he has received from his Indian trip is evident at a glance. Bronzed by an Asiatic sun, he is also invigorated by a complete change. His system has gained the tone it wanted, and the extent to which he has enriched his mind will doubtless be shown as occasion may arise. His visit to Hindostan was happily timed. He lost nothing in political influence by being away, and has been able, so far as the Redistribution Bill is concerned, to preserve what diplomatic politicians call an "unembarrassed attitude." Lord Randolph Churchill is so marked a force in contemporary politics that both parties may well be glad to have him back again.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S re-appearance in the House of Commons is thus described by a correspondent :—"Lord R. Churchill passed out of the House, but almost immediately turned up again on the right of the Speaker's chair—the House was in committee, and the Speaker, therefore, absent—where, after taking off his hat, he shook hands with Sir Arthur Otway. He then sat down with some Ministers on the tail end of the Treasury Bench. After his lordship had been chatting quietly there for at least ten minutes the Prime Minister rose from his seat, and proceeded a little beyond the Speaker's chair, when he suddenly looked back at Lord Randolph and bowed to the versatile scion of the House of Marlborough. Lord Randolph sprang to his feet and grasped the Prime Minister's extended hand with an air of great cordiality, while with the other hand he took off his hat. They remained a few seconds in conversation, when Mr. Gladstone went out, and Lord Randolph returned to the Treasury bench.

AN enterprising haberdasher, says a London correspondent, lately hit upon a novel and ingenious method of bringing himself and his establishment into notoriety. He put a jar of peas in his window, and intimated that he would give £100 to any customer who should guess the exact number of peas in the jar. Should nobody hit upon the precise number, the money was to be divided into several prizes among those who came nearest the figure. Each customer to the extent of five shillings was to have one guess, and no fewer than 30,000 persons tried their fortune. On the jar being opened, the number of peas was found to be 7,955, the nearest guesses being 7,953 and 7,951. The money has been divided. The other guesses ranged from 21 to 17,000,000!

IN Sir G. R. Sartorius, says the *Times*, a naval officer has passed away full of years and of honour. The name of Sir George Rose Sartorius, G. C. B., is the first in the Navy List, he being the senior of the six Admirals of the fleet who take rank with Field Marshals in the Army. At the great age of 95 the gallant Admiral died last month at his residence, East-grove, Lymington, Hants. To read the record of his life is like reading a page of history. He was born while only half of the long reign of George III. had passed, he served under Nelson at Trafalgar, he witnessed and brought home the news of the surrender of Napoleon. The list of his commissions occupies a period which is thought long for the life of a man, and he lived for 16 years after he had reached by merit the highest rank that a naval officer can attain.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been notified to Sir Baker Russell that in the event of active operations on the Afghan frontier, the command of the cavalry in the field will be confided to him, and the *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that Col. Luck will be his second-in-command. Sir Baker Russell's regiment is at present in South Africa.

THE I. G. S. Canning, 2,110 tons, Captain R. Finnay, leaves to-day for Kurrachee. The Canning carries three European and three native non-commissioned officers, one warrant officer, 211 public followers, 186 mules and ponies, and 157 new country carts. She takes a large quantity of Commissariat and Ordnance stores, such as camp equipage and camp necessaries.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"H. M. S. PINAFORE" will be produced to-night at the Gaiety Theatre, with an entirely new cast. Some members of the original company having retired from it, the novel experiment of having the principal parts played by ladies will be tried. Several new pieces are in rehearsal, and will be played during the week.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps held their annual dinner at the Apollo-bunder on Saturday evening. Amongst the guests of Lieut.-Colonel Bayley and the officers of the corps were H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Honorary Colonel of the corps, and Captain Shephard A. D. C., Brigadier-General Edwardes, Colonel Smart, R.A., Colonel Beville, Colonel Smythe, E.Y.R. Colonel Sexton, Colonel Stack, Colonel Barnett, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson and the officers of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset, Rajputana Railway Volunteers, and Major Creagh, D. A. A. G.

After dinner the usual loyal toasts were given, and Lieut.-Colonel Bayley then proposed the health of the Governor, a reference to the interest already manifested by His Excellency in the Volunteer movement being loudly applauded.

In responding for the Army and Navy, General Hardinge said that it gave him great satisfaction to acknowledge the toast in the presence of the officers of a corps of which he felt it not only a pleasure but an honour to be the Honorary Colonel. Speaking in the presence of representatives from most of the corps in the Presidency, he was glad to have the opportunity of expressing his deep sympathy with and interest in all Volunteers in India, whether Riflemen, Mounted Infantry, or Reserve. He regretted that he could not equal his friend the Admiral in the East India station in replying for the sister service. In his opinion the first place should be given to the first line of defence, and especially so where the Navy was represented by an Admiral so genial and brave as the man who all regretted so soon would be leaving the station. As for the Army, grave issues were at present awaiting settlement, and in the presence of actual events it was well to remember that in Lord Dufferin they had a great man and in the Indian army generally and in the Bombay Army in particular great material. One of the most striking circumstances in the history of India was the fact that great military operations had not been confined to the Army alone, and this must be borne in mind when estimating the value of the reserve forces that were growing up around them. It was now his duty to propose the health of Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, whom he had known as a personal friend from boyhood, and of whom it should be said with honour that in addition to being a Colonel of a Volunteer Corps he was a Judge of the High Court. He called upon all present to drink Colonel Bayley's health.

The toast was warmly received, and Lieut.-Colonel Bayley in replying mentioned that he had at present no intention of joining the Reserve, and that the strength of the corps, including the Poona detachment, according to the monthly returns he had that day signed, for the first time exceeded a thousand, being in fact a thousand and one.

The remaining toast wars the health of Brigadier-General Edwardes and of the Volunteer forces in Bombay.

General Edwardes in his reply dwelt on the necessity of increasing the Volunteer force in Bombay, more especially in the way of Naval Artillery or detachments of Volunteer Artillery capable of assisting in the working of the heavy guns with which the local batteries are armed.

HIGH COURT—MAY 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

258-83—Thakurdas and D—Jairam Naranjee vs. Kooverbai and others—Little S. F. and N. and M. M. Moonshee, and Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

8-85—Ardesir and H.—Muncherji Framji vs. Mhalpai Balpai and another—Balkrishna and B.

25-85—Ardesir and H.—Kulliaunji Ruttonji vs. Premchund Roychund.

79-85—E. Wilkin—Chamnajee Motee and others vs. Ramchundra Atmaram and another.

101-85—Jefferson B. and D.—L. A. Wallace and others vs. Thucker Hurjeevan and another—Ardesir and H.

121-85—Payne G. and S.—Harrichund Purshotumdas and others vs. Syed Ahmed Sha Kadri bin, &c.

130-85—In person—Korejee Kessowjee and others vs. Visram Vussonjee and others.

Long Causes.

21-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Hunsraj Bhugwandas and others vs. Odhowji Lilladher—Tyabji and D.

1-85—Ardeshir and H.—Aspandiar Palonjee Shroff vs. Noorbai and others—Bicknell and K.

464-84—Ardeshir and H.—Sajunbhoy Currimbhoy vs. Runchodlal Heerachund and another—Jefferson B. and D., and Balkrishna and B.

54-85—Nanu and H.—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla and another vs. Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewalla and another—Ardesir and H.

61-85—In person (a pauper)—Gowree vs. Possani—In person.

62-85—Bomonji and H.—Trebhowan Venarsi and another vs. Sewji Khaira—J. C. Cama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

337-83—Chalk and W.—Rai Luckmiputsing Doogarbahadur vs. John Gordon and another.

132-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Robert Ryrie and others vs. Damodhar Anundji—Thakurdass and D.

147-85—Hore, C. and B.—Sittaram Buldewdas and another vs. Hassumbhoy Visram and others—Payne G. and S.

156-85—Hore, C. and B.—Sir A. A. David Sassoon and others vs. Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff and others.

161-85—A. F. Turner—Nanchund Roychund and another vs. J. A. Cassels and another.

For trial of the 12 and 13 Issues to Commission.

444-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little S. F. and N., and Nanu and H.

To vary Special Commissioner's Report.

478-79—Nanu and H.—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs. Bomonjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A. F. Turner and Ardaseer and H.

Long Causes.

449-80—Payne G. and S.—(for pauper) Damodar Ramchandra Pandit alias Aba Sahib vs. Vishnoo Ramchunder Ranade—Bomonjee and H.

433-83—Janardhun G—Murarjee Punja vs. Dhanbaijee—Macfarlane and Co.

439-83—In person—Soorutram Nawoomul vs. Toolaram Gulramdas and others.—Macfarlane and E.

478-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and another—C. A. Winter.

13-84—E. Wilkin—Toolsiram Rukmaji vs. Auna Moreshwar Kunte—Nanu and H.

For further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

151-83—In person—Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Rustom Framji vs. Byramjee Jeewanjee Press—Bomonjee and H.

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemists.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 17th April. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Mr J Baines	Lieut F H Bromicker
Lieut E M Edwards	„ E C Cameron
Lieut D S Gell	„ G Forrester-Walker
Lieut H M Waymouth	Major A J Shuttleworth
Col W B Birch	Lieut F B Jackson
Miss Dancer	Mr W Williamson
Lieut L Bell	Rev E S Hall
„ W J. Forbes	Capt F W Attree
„ T F Stewart	Mr Chubby
„ W K Hardy	Mrs Sanson's infant
„ E P Lambert	Miss Webb
„ E Hudleston	Col W H McCausland

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr L B Lorena

FROM MARSEILLES.—Mr Strasser

FROM VENICE.—Miss Little

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A M Jacob	Mr Romanis
Mr F Geldard	Capt G Nugent
Capt and Mrs Mayne and infant	Col B W W Magrath
	Lieut de B Young
Capt T J Eustace	Lieut F de B Norris
Mr Gubbay	Capt Ellis
Major Benson	Lieut A A Lane
Dr C R Stuepnagh	Mr B Eugeroff

FROM ADEN.—Mr Oliver.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice are expected to leave Aix-les-Bains next week for Darmstadt.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, after presenting new colours to the Cornwall Regiment, left Dublin, where their reception was very cordial, on Monday for Mallow, where there was some riotous conduct on the part of a Nationalist mob. The Prince and Princess of Wales proceeded on Tuesday to Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford and returned to Convamore, the residence of Lord Lismore, near Cork. Their reception was generally good. On Wednesday the Royal party visited various public institutions in Cork, and although there were some unfriendly demonstrations they were comparatively insignificant.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and each day this week.

The House of Lords met on Monday for the first time after the Easter vacation. Earl Granville referred in feeling terms to the death of Earl Cairns, upon whom he passed an eulogium, in which he was joined by Lord Salisbury and Lord Coleridge. In reply to a question, Earl Granville said he had received no official explanation from the Russian Government respecting the attack on the Afghans, but the Government were still communicating with St. Petersburg on the subject. On Tuesday Earl Granville moved an address to the Crown, in reply to the message notifying the calling out of the Reserve forces, and he intimated that a statement of the policy of the Government would be made next week. Last night Earl Granville said he had no further information to give respecting the communications with the Russian Government.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Gladstone stated that the Russian Government had informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that General Komaroff had been called upon to explain his attack on the Afghans, and he added that Penjdeh had not been occupied. The Seats Bill in Committee occupied the remainder of the sitting. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone said General Komaroff's published statement had been referred to Sir P. Lumsden, and a further communication was expected from the Russian Government. Lord Hartington moved an address in reply to the Royal Message notifying the intention to call out the Reserve forces, but deferred making any particular statement at present. Mr Labouchere moved an amendment for the recall of the troops from the Soudan, but it was negatived by 148 to 39, and the address was agreed to. The Seats Bill was further proceeded with in Committee, after which Mr. Talbot moved an address in favour of increasing the grant to schools for average attendance, but it was negatived by 117 to 53. On Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had received no further information relating to the events on the Afghan frontier. The Seats Bill was further proceeded with in Committee. On Wednesday the entire sitting was occupied with the Seats Bill. Last night Mr. Gladstone, replying to inquires, said he had no further information to give respecting the Afghan position. Mr. Gladstone, in moving the Committee on the Egyptian Loan Bill, deprecated the amendment of which Sir R. Cross had given notice as being inconvenient and dangerous, as the position of the Suez Canal was not at all affected by the Bill. Sir R. Cross moved a resolution to defer the consideration of the Bill until the convention relating to the Suez Canal was before the House. The debate was carried on for some hours.

A public meeting of citizens of London was eld yesterday at Canon-street Hotel, at which the Lord Mayor presided, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir E. Reed, M.P., and Mr. Forster, M.P., were speakers. Resolutions were passed deprecating past neglect of the Navy, and urging energetic action to place it on a proper footing.

A demonstration, organised by the Socialist Democratic Federation, was held in Hyde Park on Sunday, at which resolutions were passed requiring the enforced reduction of hours of labour and the employment by the State of men out of work on public works. The speeches were couched in very strong language, and Mr. Hyndman spoke of the possibility of war affording an opportunity for the workers to compel the governing classes to yield to the demands of justice.

There is grave reason to fear that the Magneta, steamer, belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company, with a staff of telegraph officials for Malta, has been lost in the Bay of Biscay.

The Bishop of Peterborough is recovering from his recent illness.

The Earl of Selkins (whose title becomes extinct) died on Saturday.

Lady Selborne, wife of the Lord Chancellor, died on Friday, aged 64. Her ladyship was a daughter of the late Earl Waldegrave, and sister of the late Bishop of Carlisle.

The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman Nottage, died on Saturday, after a few days' illness, from pleurisy. Mr. Alderman Fowler has been elected to act as Lord Mayor.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. R. Sartorius died on Monday, in his 95th year.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland Sir E. Sullivan, died on Monday, almost suddenly, from an attack of gout in the stomach.

Mr. Pateshall, formerly M. P. for Hereford, died on Thursday last, aged 68. The deaths are also announced of General S. Wells and of Major-General Rigby, late Consul at Zanzibar.

Military and naval preparations are being carried on with great energy at all the arsenals and dockyards of the kingdom. Recruiting is active, and men are offering for service in great numbers.

OBITUARY.—Major-Gen. C. P. Rigby, Bo. Ret.; Surg. H. Maclean, Ben. Ret.; Rev. A. J. Rogers, chaplain, Mad. Ret.; the Earl of Selkirk; Alderman G. S. Nottage, Lord Mayor of London; Sir Edward Sullivan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius, G.C.B.; E. Pateshall, late M.P. for Hereford; Viscountess Parker; Dowager Lady Marling; Countess of Selborne; the Hon. Lady Duncan; Dowager Lady Cremorne; Lady Edith Quin; Dowager Lady Slade.

An explanation has been given by General Komaroff that the Afghan troops had for several days been advancing nearer to the Russian position on the Kushk river, and, refusing to notice protests made, they continued their movements until, on March 30, on the advance of the Russian troops, they were attacked with cavalry and artillery, which compelled him to accept battle. The Russian papers regard this explanation as justifying General Komaroff's action, and they accuse the British officers of the Frontier Commission of inciting the Afghans to hostilities.

Yesterday a telegram from General Komaroff was published, stating that an administratinn had been formed in Penjdeh and that no further advance was needed for the present.

Russian agents are seeking to purchase steamers in the United States, and especially the vessels now running between San Francisco and China.

Ayoob Khan, the unsuccessful aspirant to the rule of Afghanistan, has been arrested by the Persian Government in Teheran, where he has been residing since his flight from Herat.

The French Agent in Cairo has protested strongly against the suppression of the newspaper *Bosphore Egyptien*, which had printed a proclamation in Arabic of the Mahdi invoking an insurrection against the Khedive. Nubar Pasha has refused to withdraw the suppression.

Reconnoissances from Suakim to Handoub have failed to discover any hostile Arabs. Lord Wolseley reports that the health of the troops in the Soudan is satisfactory, and he believes that the bad character of the climate is underserved. Yesterday an advance was made to Otao without opposition, and no signs of the enemy were seen.

General Middleton has nearly reached Humboldt, and expects daily to encounter the rebels. The Blackfeet Indians have declared their loyalty to the Queen. The Governor-General of Canada has asked for a Parliamentary credit of £150,000 for the expenses of suppressing the rebellion.

The bases of peace have been agreed upon by San Salvador and Guatemala, and it is believed that the civil war in Central America is at an end. The transit across the Isthmus of Panama is open.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

M. LESSAR "AT HOME" IN LONDON.

M. PAUL LESSAR is the latest "Celebrity at Home" described in the series published in the *World*. His interviewer thus describes the Russian agent :—It is here, in one of the uncomfortable chairs, with his back to the door and his face to the window, that M. Paul Lessar, *Agent Diplomatique attaché au Gouverneur de la Transcaspienne*, devotes himself morning after morning to the task of studying the march of English public opinion concerning Russia and the Russians. Messengers from the Russian Embassy come at intervals to Albert-street for information or explanation, but M. Lessar always contrives to find time carefully to read and collate his newspapers and to talk courteously to his visitors over the troubles at Penjdeh, and the many illusions which he protests exist as to the nature and extent of his mission to England. As the door opens, M. Lessar pushes away his array of leading newspapers and comes forward to greet his guest. His thoughtful brow, fine eyes, pale complexion, heavy dark moustache and carefully clipped beard, all help to form an agreeable picture, and although he is a professional diplomatist and an employe of the Russian Foreign Office, he does not mind talking freely, and looking you full in the face while he does so. When at his desk he usually wears a light-coloured and very long pea-jacket and dark trousers, and his labours seem to begin and end when most of his fellow-mortals are asleep.

Paul Lessar was born just four-and-thirty years ago at Odessa. His father was an officer in the Russian cavalry, and his mother came from one of the provinces of the south. At the beginning of the century his grandfather, who was a Montenegrin *pur sang*, migrated to Odessa, where he became a prosperous trader. Young Lessar was transferred before he was fifteen from the Odessa public school to the Institut Putei Sobschenia, or engineering college at St. Petersburg. Having completed his education, he entered the department of Public Works, assisting in the making of the port of Poti, and greatly distinguished himself during the Russo-Turkish War by superintending the laying of a railway from Bender to Galatz. M. Lessar still speaks with enthusiasm of an achievement which produced 300 kilomètres of line in one hundred days; and as soon as peace was concluded he wrote an important work on the construction of railways in time of war, which was afterwards translated into French. He next turned his attention to Central Asia, and was named a member of the Imperial commission for studying the ancient bed of the Amu Darya. Then came General Skobelef's campaign against the Teke Turcomans. M. Lessar was appointed to the staff, but the engineer was not as yet wholly transformed into the diplomatist, and he was charged with the railway works between Mikailovsk and Kizil Avrat. He soon, however, passed definitely into the service of the Russian Foreign Office, and was placed under the orders of the Governor of the newly annexed Transcaspian province. Now commenced the most notable period of his career, when, always in the uniform of a Russian officer, and accompanied by a small band of Turcomans, he travelled on horseback during two entire years, traversing a total distance of 9,000 kilometres, and surveying various districts in Khiva, Bokhara, Persia, and Northern Afghanistan. The outcome of these journeys was a new map of a great part of Central Asia. "If you glance at Walker's map, published as late as 1881," says M. Lessar, "you will notice that the tract of country between the Heri Rud and Murgh Ab rivers is a blank, but in the chart which illustrates my travels the missing information is fully supplied." M. Lessar is pardonably proud of his work, and is not altogether insensible to the rare distinction of being immortalised in a bulky English Blue-book—"Central Asia, No. 1 of 1883"—which was wholly devoted to the subject of his expedition. Last year he accompanied General Komaroff (of whom he speaks in the highest possible terms) to Merv, and was at once sent on a perilous voyage of discovery to Penjdeh. Then arose the great frontier controversy, and M. Lessar was despatched to St. Petersburg to report. On the negotiations being opened in London he was deputed to join M. de Staal in London.

M. Lessar speaks French rapidly and in a voice not easily to be forgotten. He is only able to read English, but this he does without difficulty. "I have generally been represented," says M. Lessar, "as a man of mystery on a special mission; but, as a matter of fact, I have no special mission to England at all. My task is to give M. de Staal such information and explanation as my local knowledge enables me to, and nothing more. The Russians have not the smallest desire to invade India. It is true that a class of our politicians would wish to occupy Herat with a view to securing us diplomatic advantage in another direction, but the great majority absolutely favours peace. It is a mistake, nevertheless, to think that social questions would deter Russia from fighting if a real necessity for war arose. A belief in the existence of Nihilism as a powerful practical factor in our politics is chiefly due to the fantastic creations of M. Blowitz. Financial considerations are quite another matter. Our advance across Central Asia has been the result of a series of necessities for the pacification of our frontier, which can only cease to present themselves when organised government meet organised government. Russia recognises such a government in Afghanistan as soon as the frontier question is settled. Once the line laid down, we can hope for a permanent peace in the pacification of the desert. If there is to be a war between us in Central Asia you must come to us. Knowing the country as I do, I do not believe in the possibility of an advance by Russia through the wastes of Afghanistan. This may have been feasible in the days of barbaric warfare, but when civilised soldiers have to meet civilised soldiers I regard it as impossible. The recent fighting at Ak Tepe does not diminish my complete confidence in the pacific solution of the pending difficulty a nor am I in any way dismayed by the warlike diatribes of the daily papers. The provocation which led to the battle of the 30th March was distinctly offered by the Afghans. I prefer not to say more than this about it, and I find the best proof of my assertion in the prompt retirement of General Komaroff to his original position after giving a lesson to his adversaries. Penjdeh is really only a heap of ruins, but at Ak Tepe a hill has been fortified by the Afghans, and it was here that the struggle took place. I also believe that there will be no war because your object has been already gained by what has just happened. A Russo-Afghan *entente* is now out of the question, and its possibility has been long the standing bugbear of your Indian statesmen. Your Ameer of to-day was our Ameer a few years since; you outbid us, and the transfer of his allegiance was a great diplomatic victory on your side. There is thus really nothing to fight for. and the best interests of everybody concerned lie in peace. The English press, as a rule, follow party lines too closely to judge the question impartially, and this, I fear, adds to the difficulties of the present position. I do not complain of the hard things which are said about me, and which I seem to share with any one who seeks to correct misconceptions which may end in war. The frankness of my life and sayings in England should be a sufficient answer to charges of intrigue, and I am content to await the ultimate verdict of your countrymen. Some of my friends think I shall receive my passport before next week is ended, but I have dared to accept an invitation to dinner for the 29th April, and I shall be greatly surprised if I am unable to be present. If the frontier question is amicably settled, we shall, I think, find a *modus vivendi* with the Afghans, just as we have done with the Persians, and the fear of a conflict between Russia and England will disappear. Meanwhile I shall go on studying your newspapers and complete my curious collection of polemical literature concerning Central Asia, and when I am very much out of spirits I shall amuse myself by reading *Society in London*, in which I rejoice to see the author has dealt so favourably with the many merits of my friend M. de Staal." When M. de Giers, M. de Staal, and M. Lessar shall have succeeded in persuading Mr. Gladstone of the disinterested sincerity of Holy Russia, and all is peacefully settled, M. Lessar looks forward to return to his little red brick house far away at Askabad, in the midst of the great Asian desert, where he has a first-rate library, to which he will probably add as a souvenir of his stay in Albert-street the unique collection of newspaper extracts, and where, in more map-making and more Transcaspian diplomacy, he will forget the asperities which marked his mission to England in troublesome times.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr B H Baden-Powell, B C S	Col F C Anderson, B S C
Mr C H Vowell, B C S	Capt C C Ellis, R Eng
Mr J H Handley, B U C S	Surg-Maj E Sanders, B
Mr W B Melville, B U C S	Surg R Macrae, B
Mr C E Elliott, B U C S	Surg R J Taaffe, M B, B
Mr F Ancell, B U C S	Sub-Con J H Casey, B
Mr D B Macdonald, B U C S	Surg-Maj H J Hazlett, M
Col C H Bergman, B Inf	Mr C B Pritchard, Bo C S
Col H St G Tucker, C B, B Inf	Mr J W Orr, Bo U C S
Col F Gellie, B S C	Mr W H LeQuesne, Bo U C S
Col A H Bamfield, B S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W H Hardwick, B C S 6 mo	Lt-Col G H Trevor, M S C, 3 mo
Mr C F Kreiser, B C S, 15 mo	Lieut E A Bennett, Middlesex Regt, 2 mo
Mr A Elliott, B U C S, 6 mo	Mr J W Smyth, Bo C S, 5½ mo
Mr R L Harris, B U C S, 6 mo	Mr C B Pritchard, Bo C S, 6 mo
Lt-Col J Biddulph, B S C, 2 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr B Myers, B C S	Surg-Maj A H Leapingwell M
Mr C J Keane, B U C S	Surg P H Benson, M
Mr C G Vansittart, B U C S	Mr H Mainwaring, Bo U C S
Lt-Col W C Plant, M S C	

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE MURDER OF MADAME CORNET.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following account of the murder of Madame Cornet :—An appalling crime was committed last night (April 15) in the Rue de Seze, within four doors of the Great Boulevards, and not fifty yards from the Madeleine. Madame Cornet, the victim, a lady about fifty years of age, was the wife of the wealthy proprietor of a large establishment for the dyeing of cotton tissues at Pondicherry, where some eight thousand workmen are employed. For the past twelve-months her husband has been absent in India, looking after his business. When he left Paris Madame Cornet had living with her an only daughter, who was engaged to be married to a naval officer. A few weeks ago this young lady died, and Madame Cornet has since lived alone, with no other attendant but a young female servant. A few days ago she applied to a local registry office to find her a manservant. Among those recommended was one Henry Martin, a good looking youth, twenty-two years old. Martin entered upon his services yesterday morning, but in the afternoon disappeared after borrowing thirty francs from the woman servant. Madame Cornet's rooms are on the first floor. At ten o'clock last night the girl left her mistress as usual, and went up to her bed-room four floors above. About two o'clock this morning, the concierge, hearing loud groaning and other unaccustomed noises overhead, went upstairs and awoke the servant, telling her that her mistress must be ill. She came down with him, but could not get in with her key, the door of the room being bolted inside. After listening for a few minutes and hearing no sound, both concierge and servant concluded that nothing was amiss, and went to bed again. This morning at seven o'clock, on obtaining no response to her repeated knocks and rings, the girl desired the concierge to send for a locksmith. When Madame Cornet's bed-room was entered, a horrible sight presented itself. The unfortunate lady, in her night dress, lay dead on the bed, her head hanging over one side. Her throat had been cut, the carotid artery being completely severed, and she had received a fearful knife wound in the stomach. The police were quickly in attendance, and searched the premises. No trace was found of the murderer, who is suspected to be the new manservant. It has not been ascertained yet whether any money, jewellery, or securities have disappeared, but probably plunder was the object of the crime, as Madame Cornet was reputed in the neighbourhood to be very rich. The murderer has not been arrested. M. Cornet is known to be on his way home.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

ADEN HARBOUR.

ON the 14th Mr. Norwood asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Indian Government had been called to the necessity for dredging Aden Harbour; and, if so, what steps were being taken to carry it out; and whether it was true that the official account of receipts and expenditure of the Aden Port Fund for the year 1883-4, as published in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed a considerable amount at the credit of the fund and a large surplus, for the year; and, if so, whether the Government would devote the said amount at credit and the annual surplus, after paying the expenses of the port, to the dredging of the harbour.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—The question of deepening the harbour of Aden by means of dredging has for some time engaged the attention of the Secretary of State and of the Governments of Bombay and India, and a dredger has been at work since January, 1883. The accounts of the port fund to the end of the official year 1883-4 show an accumulated balance of Rs.204,728. The balance of the year ending March, 1884, amounted to Rs.62,532. The question of the creation of a port trust to carry out the improvements of the harbour of Aden is now under consideration.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Mr. Slagg asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could give any information as to the reasons which had led to the supersession of Professor Wordsworth in the directorship of public instruction in India.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—The India Office has no direct information on this subject, the appointment being one which rests with the Government of Bombay. It is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of March 19 that Mr. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S., is to act as director of public instruction during the absence of Mr. Chatfield or till further orders.

RAILWAY BETWEEN QUETTA AND CANDAHAR.

Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury if he could inform the House whether the consideration of the promotion of a railway between Quetta and Candahar had been recently before the Government; and, if so, what decision had been arrived at.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—In reply to the hon. member for Guildford, I may say that on the 12th March I informed the hon. member for Harwich that the railway would be carried on to Shebo and Quetta, but the question of its further extension to Candahar has not yet been under consideration by her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Onslow.—Has it been under the consideration of the Viceroy?

Mr. Cross.—It may have been under the consideration of the Viceroy, but no determination has been come to about it.

ARREST OF AYOUB KHAN.

Mr. A. O'Connor asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could state the cause and the circumstances of the arrest of Ayoub Khan.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—The residence of Ayoub Khan has been fixed at Teheran. Correspondence on the subject is contained in Asia No. 1. 1884. Sir R. Thomson has reported that special precautions have recently been thought necessary to prevent Ayoub's escape, but no information has been received of his arrest.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S MISSION.

Mr. Tomlinson asked whether her Majesty's Government had any information leading to the conclusion that the condition of Sir Peter Lumsden's Mission was less serious than would appear from the letter of the correspondent of *The Standard* newspaper, published in their issue of the 15th inst., or that the statements in that letter were, to any extent, overdrawn. I wish to put the question in the form in which I gave it, and to substitute for "serious" the words "disastrous and humiliating."

The Speaker.—These words would be out of order.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—The Foreign Office have not received any information showing that the condition of the Mission is serious. Some regrettable loss of life among the camp followers occurred when crossing the mountains between Gulran and Tirpul, owing to a snowstorm.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, with Lord and Lady Spencer, left Dublin Castle on April 11 and proceeded to Leinster House to lay the foundation-stone of the projected new buildings of the Science and Art Museum and National Library of Ireland. They were cheered without cessation along the whole route. The spacious court-yard of Leinster House was filled by a company estimated by the issue of tickets at ten thousand persons, whose greeting of the royal visitors gave the Prince and Princess great gratification. The councils of the Royal Dublin Society and of the Royal Irish Academy were subsequently presented to the Prince and the party left for the Royal University in Earlsford-terrace. The floor and galleries of the university theatre were packed with members of the best society in Ireland, and in the orchestra sat the graduates of the university, the Doctors in robes of scarlet and pink satin, the Bachelors and Masters of Arts in black robes with hoods of green, blue, and white. As the royal party drove up to the principal entrance they were received by the Duke of Abercorn, who wore a robe of black-and-gold, the Vice-Chancellor, and the members of the Senate, and were conducted to the robing-rooms. Here the Prince was arrayed in the robes of a Doctor of Law, and the Princess assumed those of a Doctor of Music, that degree having been conferred on her Royal Highness by the university. The Princess's robe was of white satin and pink; she removed her bonnet and carried in her hand a black silk collegiate cap with gold tassels and band. The party were then conducted to the hall. The diplomas having been presented to the Prince and Princess, the latter stepped forward and bowed her acknowledgments. When she resumed her seat the Prince came forward, and in acknowledging the honour, said :—

I shall value the degree you have conferred upon me; and I am proud to rank myself among the graduates of a university of the advantages of which I am happy to hear from you that all classes of the community avail themselves. By the admission of women to your degrees you have supported the view that the gentler sex are capable, not only of severe competition in science, but also of enjoying the benefits and using the power which a well-considered scientific education bestows. It gratified me to learn that you were willing to confer upon the Princess of Wales the degree of Doctor of Music, and her Royal Highness wishes me to state, on her behalf, that she accepted that offer with pleasure, not only because she felt that it was an honour to herself, but because she wished to show her approval of the action of the ladies of Ireland in accepting the facilities and advantages which you have offered them. In her Royal Highness's name and my own I thank you for the honour you have done us, and for the kindness with which you have received us to-day.

The return to the Castle was witnessed by enormous crowds, and the demonstrations of affection and loyalty were as warm as they had been throughout. In the evening a State ball was given at the Castle, for which about a thousand invitations had been issued.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the port and docks of Dublin on Saturday, and then went to Trinity College, where they were presented with addresses. Great enthusiasm was displayed, and when the royal carriage left the students, about six hundred in number, got between it and the mounted escort, and marched behind to the Castle, from which they walked in procession to College-green, singing, "God Save the Queen" and flying a union-jack. The Prince of Wales presented new colours to the Cornwall Regiment at Dublin Castle on Monday in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. Thousands of people assembled later on in Parliament-street and Dame-street to witness their departure for Cork. The Lord-Lieutenant, attended by an aide-de-camp and accompanied by a troop of lancers, passed first.

and as the carriage drove by he was cheered; but some hisses were also heard. A few minutes afterwards Lord Mayor O'Connor drove up in a carriage to the City Hall to preside at a meeting of the Municipal Council. Some persons raised a cheer, which immediately provoked a storm of hisses. When the Lord Mayor left his carriage he ascended the steps, and, turning round to the people in a passion, shouted ta the top of his voice, "I will telegraph to Cork and Mallow about this. I will give three cheers for Parnell." Here the Lord Mayor took off his hat, and, waving it called for cheers for Parnell, which was responded to by some people in the crowd. He continued shouting at the top of his voice: "I was determined to let the Prince go in peace; but you have hissed me to-day and I will remember it all the days of my life." Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., who had been standing on the steps, then approached the Lord Mayor, and they both proceeded to the City Hall. In a few moments the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, escorted by a troop of hussars, passed, and were most cordially received, the cheering being loud and general.

The journey of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Mallow was unattended by any remarkable incident. At each of the principal stations the speed of the train was slackened, and the Prince of Wales bowed from the saloon his acknowledgments of the popular welcome. At Mallow, a short time before the train came in, occurred the only disagreeable incident which has happened during the royal visit. Of this the *Standard* correspondent gives the following account:—In pursuance of his threat, Mr. W. O'Brien, the member for Mallow, had gone down to organize an opposition to the welcome which the bulk of his constituents proposed to offer to the royal visitors, assisted by Mr. Deasy, M.P., Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Harrington, M.P. He marshalled a procession, which, with five bands, walked to the station about an hour before the royal train was due to arrive and took possession of the platform. The bands, which came from Charleville, Cork, and Kanturk, first played "God save Ireland," and were then directed to go to the Cork platform, and they were followed by nearly the whole of the procession, numbering between five and six hundred. Here they proposed to wait, with the intention of again singing 'God save Ireland" as the royal train came in. The constabulary were, however, directed by Inspector Carr to clear the platform, and, as strong resistance to this order was manifested, the officers resorted to force; the result being that several of the instruments carried by the bands were broken, and many of the Nationalists received severe blows, among them being Mr. Harrington, M.P., who was struck on the shoulder by one of the constables. When comparative order had been restored by the ejection from the platform of the majority of the persons who had formed the procession, a protest was made by Mr. O'Brien, M.P., to Major Butler, one of the resident magistrates, who was present on the platform, against the action of the police. Major Butler's advice and intentions were all on the side of peace; but, as far as could be judged in the confusion which reigned, there was divided jurisdiction. Mr. Purdon Coote, one of the directors of the railway company, took the matter into his own hands and instructed Inspector Carr to clear the platform. Notwithstanding the protests of Mr. O'Brien and his friends that, inasmuch as they held return tickets to Cork, they were legally entitled to remain in the station, the only answer returned was that the station was the private property of the railway company, and there was no train to Cork for two hours, and that the platform had to be cleared. In spite of the warnings the Nationalist bands continued playing, and Inspector Carr was ordered to disperse them. A company of the Royal Irish Constabulary was thereupon told off for the purpose, and a scene of much confusion ensued. The crowd refused to go, and had to be expelled from the platform. This was done with some difficulty, and after some individual conflicts between the police and certain of the bandsmen and others who offered resistance. The police pressed back the people with their staves, and one or two, less amenable to persuasion than their fellows, were struck, but not violently, in the mêlée. Eventually the station was cleared, and the people cleared off to an embankment by the side of the railway, but some little distance from the station. Mr. William O'Brien protested against the action of the police, and said he would stand by them; but was told to leave the station, and was removed by order of the district inspector.

When the royal train steamed into Mallow Station, it was filled by a crowd of orderly country people, who gave the Prince and Princess a hearty welcome. A counter reception on the part of the Nationalists on the railway bank was not heard amid the shouts of the enthusiastic people in the station. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently visited Waterford and Cork and then left for Convamore.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 10.)

ADMIRALTY, 14th April, 1885.

Staff Surgn W H Stewart, M B, has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgn in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 15th April, 1885.

Assist Paymaster F C Good has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 16th April, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb 1860—Chaplain and Naval Inst the Revd W Warner Parry, M A, has been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb 1870—Navigation Lieut A Hackman has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Boatswain, T C Lidbury has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 17.)

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, 17th April, 1885.

1st Life Guards—The undermentioned Officers are seconded for service in Egypt, dated 18th April, 1885:—Lieut H G Leigh and Lieut D V Pirie.

2nd Life Guards—Capt C R Tennant to be Major, vice Sir A Lamb, Bart., retired.

Lieut the Hon W S Bateman-Hanbury to be Capt, vice C R Tennant.

The undermentioned Officers are seconded for service in Egypt:—Lieut Sir George C A Arthur, Bart—Lieut W F Peel.

R Horse Guards—Capt J F Brocklehurst is seconded for service in Egypt.

Vety-Surgn First Class Isles Matthews, from the Vety Dept, to be Vety Surgn, vice M J Harpley, retired.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Major F M Wardrop is seconded for service in Egypt.

5th Lancers—Capt A C Little is seconded for service in Egypt.

10th Hussars—Capt D S W Earl of Airlie seconded for service in Egypt.

13th Hussars—Lieut H L Daly, from the 15th Hussars, to be Capt, vice T G Cuthell, retired.

19th Hussars—Lieut H G Marsh to be Capt, on augmentation.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned Officers are seconded for service in Egypt, dated 18th April, 1885:—Capt and Lieut-Col H E Colvile, Capt H J Craufurd, and Lieut the Hon J M. Stopford.

Coldstream Guards—Major and Lieut-Col H R Eyre retires on half-pay.

Lieut J F G Ross, of Bladensburg, to be Capt, vice Lieut-Col G H G Montgomery, appointed Regimental Adjut.

Lieut the Hon Alan D Charteris is seconded for service in Egypt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Deepdale, 1,715 tons, Captain J G Sharp, will sail to-day for Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo

THE steam-ship Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain John Stewart, sailed yesterday for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Max Morris and Nejid, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, are consigned to their Captains.

THE steam-ship Celtic Monarch, 1,307 tons, Captain E Brooks, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Inchlong, 1,997 tons, Captain Antony, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (7th April) with a cargo of coals.

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst from Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE barque Sadar Kalalbary, 350 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (26th May with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Government hired transport steam-ship Nyanza, 1,214 tons, Captain Clark, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst from Suakim (20th April).

THE I M S Investigator, 520 tons, Captain A Carpenter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (27th April) calling at Beypore (29th April).

THE steam-ship, Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (3rd inst) with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

THE Government hired transport Empress of India, 1,390 tons, Captain Cerkhill, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kurrachee (1st inst) with Lt. Walter and 4 military men as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, May 1
3	Nyanza (s)	Clark	Suakim, April 20.
	E. of India (s)	Corkhill	Kurrachee, May 1.
	I M.S.Investigator	Carpenter	Colombo, April 27.
4	Sutlej (s)	Johnson	London, April 5.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, May 3
	Inchlong (s)	Antony	Cardiff, April 7.
	Sadar Kalalbary	Nacoda	Cochin, March 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Bussorah.
	Celtic Monarch(s)	Brooks	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Peveril (s)	Stewart	Hull.

The steam-ship Deepdale, Captain Sharp, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Malwa, for Trieste, &c.; Max Morris, Marseilles; Vistory, Antwerp; Calder, Persian Gulf; Bhownuggur and Iran, Bhownuggur; and Arago, China.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—16 cases umbrellas, Framji Edulji Davur.

Bretania s—40 boxes clocks, Merwanji Cursetji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britania s—100 cases whisky, Finlay Muir and Co; 15 cases whisky, Ritchie, Stewart; 31 cases whisky, Wallace and Co.

Clan MacGregor s—25 cases whisky, J M Heyn.

FROM LONDON.

Altonower s—211 cakes cooper. W and A Graham; 20 cases glassware, M Curruasey; 4 cases paper, J A Amiji; 3 cases lamps, E P Mahomed; 50 casks whiting, A Noorbhoy; 10 bales brown paper, A Moosaji; 7 cases glassware, Soomarveera; 4 cases aniline dye, T Tullockchund; 100 drums turpentine and 75 drums linseed oil, M Shurufally; 5 casks colors and 754 kegs paints, N Shurufally and Co.

Henzada s—11 packages empty soda water bottles, J Dadabhoy; 19 cases biscuits, D Burjorji; 8 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 30 drums soft soap and 6 packages paints, E Abdool Cureem; 6 packages sewing machines, H A Geyer; 6 cases sulphric acid, A Nanji; 25 drums turpentine, M Ebrahim; 35 cases claret and stout, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 46 cases beer, D B Khan.

Brindisi s—100 cases brandy, D R Dadabhoy; 40 cases beer, R Warburton and Co; 21 cases liquors, Treacher and Co; 310 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Co; 7 cases essence of peppermint, E Sulsoodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Siam s—85 packages glassware, Fuzul Dossa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary L Burrel s—1,625 cwts baida and 801 cwts myrabollams, L Poonsee and Co; 1,985 cwts bones, B Parpia; 337 cwts coir yarn and 30½ cwts coir fibre, Mooji Jatha.

Clan McDonald s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat Finly Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales wool, G Tooiseedass; 56 bales wool, L Cullianjee; 230 cwts coir yarn, P Dewji; 1,450 bales cotton, G Bythell.

Britania s—448 cwts wheat. P Yahj.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—660 cwts myrabollams, B Bhanjee; 275 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore; 140 bales cotton, A Blascheck; 50 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 20 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1000½ cwts myrabollams, Canjee Wagjee; 201 cwts dry ginger, H Goculdass; 200 cwts dry ginger, D Sassoon and Co.

Jerusalem s—183 cwts myrabollams, G Yaithanee.

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Henzada s—131 cwts turmeric, R Soonderjee.

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Thisbe s—3 cases shawls. Yoosefshaw Hassenshaw; 300 cwts coffee, M Ebram.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackay s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart, and Co.

Friary s—27 bales hemp Tarruck and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed Punnett and Co.

FOR PONDICHERY.

Ellora s—230 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Thisbe s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Peveril s—501 cwts myrabollams, Pelly and Co.

Handel s—4821 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Abergeldie s—125 cwts cloves and 12 bales hemp, R Caderbhoy.

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Thisbe s—110 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

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NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 1883.

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Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

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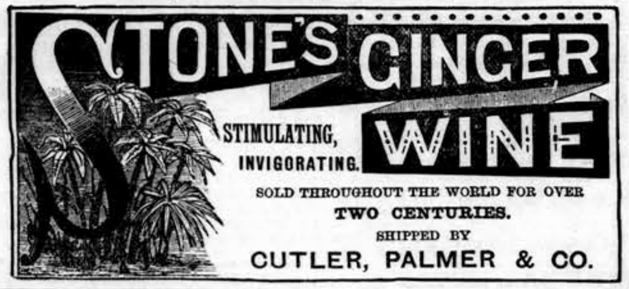

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BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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BOMBAY.. ...	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE......	Cursetjee Dossabhoy
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.
MADRAS...... ..	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
LONDON...... ..	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate, Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., 428, Oxford-street.

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It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

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MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

LIQUEURS, &c.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 0
7 0	...	Chartreuse, green, per bottle	7 4	...
6 0	...	Do. yellow ,, ...	6 4	...
59 0	62 0	Benedictine from the Monastery	62 0	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	...
37 0	40 0	Crême de Noyeau	38 8	41 8
37 0	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	...
19 4	...	Vermouth	20 0	...
...	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	16 0	...
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	...
19 0	...	Quinine Wine (Bishop's)	20 0	...
13 0	...	Lime Juice Cordial	13 8	...

BEER AND CIDER.

5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 0	3 8	German Pale Ale	5 4	3 12
5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12
6 8	4 0	Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
6 8	...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
4 0	2 4	Minerva Water	4 4	2 8

COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gallon. without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac ****	15 8
13 0	,, ***	13 8
11 4	,, **	11 8
10 8	,, *	10 12

WHISKY IN JARS.

8 12 Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality 9 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. ... ... 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... ... 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do. ... ... 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

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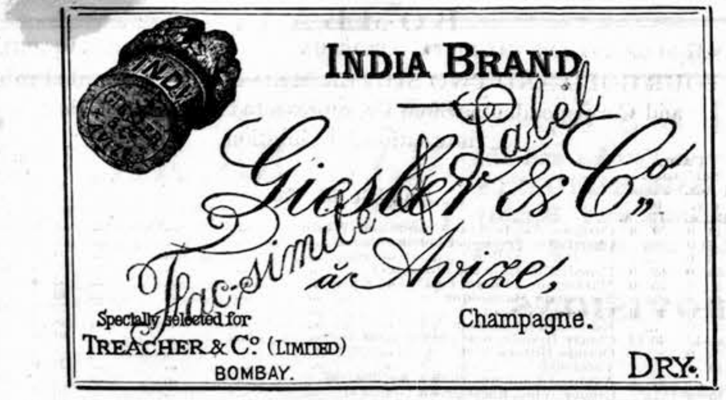
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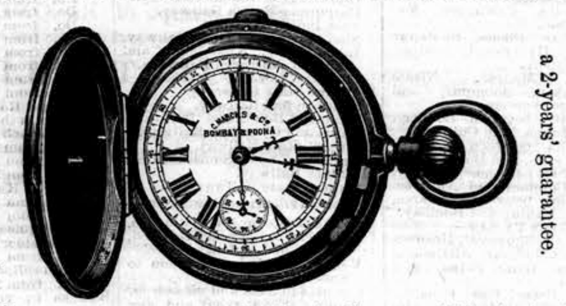

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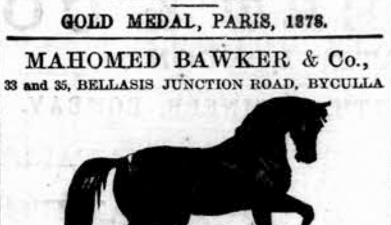

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W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Govt., Military Dept.

Bombay Castle, October 28, 1861.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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